

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3855.

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LITERATURE

NEW NOVELS.

The History of Sir Richard Calmady: a Romance. By Lucas Malet. (Methuen & Co.)

WHAT sort of novel shall we have next? The political, the romantic, the theological, and so many more types come and go, and still we are left waiting for the satisfying one. All they do just at present is to increase, not in grace, but in length. What we really want for a change is a little human nature pure and simple, and not such a weight of environment and side issues. 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady' is not the desire of one's eyes, but it begins its 618 pages pleasantly enough. Mrs. Harrison starts with a leisurely account of her hero's forbears, their fair domain near the Surrey hills, the family legend and the family curse. Six books, each with its title, are subdivided into chapters headed by something of a Meredithian turn. But the atmosphere is, alas! more clinical than Meredithian. The skilful surgeon rather than the comic muse hovers over the scene of these gloomy yet clever pages. Elegant trifling and witty divagation enter rarely. 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady' cannot have been lightly undertaken, nor is it lightly executed. The leading motive is of such a gruesome kind that the few feather-headed remarks of the amiable Fallowfield are all the more welcome. His son Ludovic has also a whimsical "way with him," but we seem to have met his kind before, only better realized. Lord Fallowfield may be superficial, and, like some of the other characters, superfluous, yet he is not so superfluous, since his reflections or want of reflection serve on several occasions to relieve the severe tension of the story. As its matter is not unlikely to raise the question of the legitimate province of the novel, it must be clearly stated. Briefly it is this:—

The year 1842 (when the actual story begins) ushers in the marriage of two well-born and extremely fine specimens of the human race. They are the parents of the future Sir Richard, and are well dowered not only with a high spirit, youth, and beauty, but with great worldly possessions. On Richard himself all subsequent events turn; he is the centre and pivot of the story, and on certain physical disabilities of his everything depends. His is the sort of "case," in fact, that might be supplied by any medical record, but could only have been applied to fictional purposes by a writer of stout nerves; for Richard's horribly dwarfed and crippled condition is not used episodically, but is from first to last the dominant factor and the constant interest. Though he makes head against it for a long time with courage and nobility, the plot is, as it were, against him from the beginning. He comes into the world with a "superb" head and shoulders, but shorn of the half of each of his legs, with (we are told but too explicitly) feet protruding from the "stumps," and arms almost reaching the ground. Richard is, in fact, the victim of an obscure pre-natal process scientifically termed "spontaneous mutilation." The father's death has taken place before his son's birth, but not before he has suffered amputation of both his own legs, owing to an accident. The shock of his death and the manner of it—the days of chloroform had not dawned—also, it is suggested, the sight of a Velasquez 'Dwarf' (in its frame), have together made a fatal and irreparable impression on the mind of the boy's mother. Surely the student of biology is more fitted to weigh this kind of evidence than the reviewer! The result, at any rate in the book, is a being totally and irretrievably disgraced in physique—a monster. This is the situation, and this the hero offered to the casual reader. We need scarcely add that to follow his long career is not to tread in paths of peace or pleasantness. Mrs. Harrison, seemingly undismayed by her dismal task, has taken him not on the ideal lines of Miss Mulock's old story 'A Noble Life,' but more in the "modern" spirit and manner.

In spite of the nature of the theme and the objections that may be offered to it, the treatment (if not particularly distinguished from the literary point of view) shows at times a fine and dignified attitude in the mother, and in the afflicted child a sweet and natural boyishness. But it cannot in our eyes cover or redeem the inherent grotesqueness and repulsiveness of the subject. The mother, a woman "nobly planned to warn, to comfort, and command," weighed down by an irremediable sorrow and an ever-present terror on the very threshold of a life that had promised only fair things, is a beautiful study of resignation and courage. If we cannot look on her as a really vital creature, but merely as one carefully and at times successfully vitalized, the fault is of course our own. The tracing of the physical, moral, and mental history of an abnormal being at the various crises of his fate, and the fine and sympathetic influence of the mother, show no doubt strong imagination and a great mastery over difficulties. Of the actual and probable effects of his

affliction the author supplies disquieting and unmerciful glimpses. One scene stands out as in some parts stronger and more human than the rest, because it is in some ways more restrained. It is when Richard, disappointed in his first hopes of marriage, desperate in his fierce sense of humiliation and the aloofness of his fate, and with all his vital energies in full cry, confronts his mother in his bitter determination to live "fully," if not worthily. Nothing is spared elsewhere, nor even here, perhaps, that could agonize a proud yet gentle woman whose son's dire misfortune is in every sense her own. The fifth book, called 'The Rake's Progress,' shows the most conspicuous faults of the enterprise, unless, indeed, as we begin to believe, the enterprise itself is the greatest fault of all. The evil or diabolic side of life conveyed by it rings hollow; the writing is over-charged, lurid, yet inadequate. The author seems quite out of her depth here. The Neapolitan crisis is hardly more unpleasant than incredible and out of focus. To use a bludgeon where a more delicate instrument might serve is always a mistake. But the more one fastens on errors of detail (and there are many), and attempts to criticize, the deeper the conviction grows that the whole scheme and substance of the book are radically untrue to life, and out of drawing besides. The story actually closes not on the tragic note, but in England, to the sound of Sir Richard's wedding bells and the building up of a moral if not a physical ruin.

The Snares of the World. By Hamilton Aidé. (Murray.)

It is a good deal over forty years since Mr. Aidé published his first novel, but it is pleasant to find he can write as well in the new century as he did in the one that is past. Indeed, in our opinion this tale is superior to his more recent fictions, and is quite on an equality with any he has published. Mr. Aidé possesses the signal advantage over many of his younger rivals that his pictures of smart society are drawn from actual observation, while theirs are mostly the product of a lively imagination. His method is no doubt old-fashioned, but it is not by any means the worse for that. Many characters are agreeably sketched in his pages, and are cleverly differentiated from one another, while the dialogue is not made so brilliant as to be out of harmony with the speakers. The Duke is almost the only failure among the minor characters, being too obviously a *deus ex machina*, used to facilitate the solution of the main problem; and somehow the power of constructing a lifelike duke is given to few. The hero and heroine, too, are, after Mr. Aidé's wont, a little too free from human frailties; and although the latter is allowed to make a terrible blunder about the date of the dissolution of the monasteries, she would have been all the better for a few shortcomings besides ignorance of English history. However, the book is pleasant, its tone is healthy, and Mr. Aidé can be sincerely congratulated on it.

While Charlie was Away. By Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. (Heinemann.)

TO the output of volumes of fictitious and mostly maudlin correspondence there would appear to be no end, and while publishers as shrewd as Mr. Heinemann can be found to issue such volumes as that under review (described as a "Novelette de Luxe") one must regretfully assume that the public taste for them has not yet reached the stage of nausea. 'While Charlie was Away' is not noticeably better or worse than the rest of the sorry collection. The prurient-minded will find no great satisfaction in its pages; the ultra-proper will not be particularly offended by it; the intelligent and cultured who may chance to dip into the book will do no more than dip, yawn, and lay it aside. There is a type of town bred humanity to whom the foolish flippancy and rattling superficiality of these letters may appeal. That type is dealt with in 'When Charlie was Away.' The slang adjective "smart" falls from one in closing the book. From those to whom the volume may conceivably appeal favourably this adjective implies the highest possible praise. To such, then, it may be commended. And that is the best that the reviewer can say of a poor, tawdry little production.

The Devastators. By Ada Cambridge. (Methuen & Co.)

ONE hardly knows why—unless it is the mention of vivisection—but the beginning of 'The Devastators' does not promise well, yet it develops into an interesting and even a "wiselike" tale. And since common sense is in modern fiction a somewhat rare ingredient, one is inclined to value it when found. Hysteria, mysticism, exaggerated sentiment, and downright morbidity have been too rampant, and sobriety of thought and touch too long absent. This book is not always elegant in diction, but it contains some honest human nature and some regard for the possible and even the probable. There is sadness, and also now and again a touch of humour. We confess to having been ignorant that the author could write in this wise. 'The Devastators' does not seem a particularly well-chosen title, but that is not a serious fault. It is supposed to point at the danger of possessing what used to be called "the fatal gift" of beauty, and at the havoc it may play in a society. One of the characters—a cynical uncle—has much to say about it, though he, like the parrot, thinks even more than he says. Peggy, the nice Australian girl, grows in interest as her career advances, though the close of it is really over sad. There are two characters, much insisted on, who do not somehow fuse with the rest. We like, though it is but a silhouette (if a figure like Peggy's mother can be so called), the stout, comely, and kind personality of a wife and mother. She and others should strike the discriminating reader as having their roots well down in the stuff of which real human nature is made. The climax brings together most of the actors in the little drama, and is wanting in art as well as in truth to life.

The Darlington. By Elmore Elliott Peake. (Heinemann.)

THIS is a very ably written novel, dealing with life in one of those provincial towns of the United States which are so much more truly and typically American than New York or Northumberland Avenue, or the community which delights to fête Sir Thomas Lipton. Its publisher deserves well of his public, not merely because he has given us the effective 'Eternal City' advertising poster—still less, perhaps, because of the hundreds of miles of paper which he has devoted to the production of Mr. Caine's achievement itself—but for the reason that in his "Dollar Library" Mr. Heinemann is furnishing English readers of fiction with admirably chosen specimens of genuine literary craftsmanship that really belong to America, and are immeasurably superior to the poor reflections of European fashions which too often come to us, with a great flourish of advertisement, from across the Atlantic. The last volume in this library, 'Sister Carrie,' was an American 'Nana,' and worthy a place beside the French volume of that name upon the shelves of any student of contemporary fiction. The present instalment reminds one forcibly in many ways of the late Mr. Harold Frederic's 'Illumination,' but is a fuller, riper study, more faithfully analytical and more restrained; less picturesque, perhaps, but, in the present reviewer's opinion, a larger, truer piece of work. It contains hardly a trace of any feeling for style in writing, but it is distinguished by a catholic sanity of outlook, a suave tolerance which strikes one as being of the essence of courtesy, and a remarkably keen and vivid insight into the minds and hearts of the human types with which it is concerned. Added to this, the Old World critic is here refreshed and moved to sympathetic respect by the ever-present sincerity and unaffected earnestness of purpose which illumine even the most colloquial and crudely devised passages. If moved to ask impatiently what a "Prince Albert coat" may be, or why the author describes his heroine's sleeplessness by saying that "the sandman held aloof," or why tea should be served at a quarter "of" five, he is presently reprovved, by the consistent merit and thoroughness of the work, into remembering that, as Arabs say, "Kull blád bioozaihá," every country its custom. The Darlington and their historian are not Bayswater folk, or doubtless they would drop their final *g*'s with the best of us. And if they took up their abode in London, these Darlingtons, they would not tell you they had got a new home, but that they had gotten one, which shows that English may be loved outside England.

The family with whom this story is concerned owned most of the shares in a short railway line, and lived in the town which formed its terminus. The auditor of that line was Carol Darlington, the heroine of the story; its traffic manager was her grievously afflicted young dipsomaniac brother; its president was her father, a kindly, faulty, lovable human animal; and the hero, who woos and wins Carol from auditing, was Stephen Kaltenborn, the Methodist minister in Ashboro' town. The study of character

is admirable throughout; the spirit underlying all else in the story is at once pious and practical, without ever becoming sanctimonious; the interest is alive and unflagging from beginning to end. The chapter called 'The New Engine's Mettle' only falls short of being intensely dramatic because, calmly considered, its crucial details are not convincing. It is a really magnificent piece of melodrama, however, and as such stands out vividly in a book the most of which is real as death and kindly as life.

Le Lagrime del Prossimo. Di Gerolamo Rovetta. (Milan, Baldini, Castoldi & Co.)

THE first characteristic which strikes the traveller as journeying south he enters Italy is not the brilliance of the sunlight, but rather its sequence, the unbroken density and hard outlines of the shadows. This peculiarity of the landscape Signor Rovetta seems to have imparted to most of the actors in his long, but powerfully written tale. Thus the elderly Donna Lucrezia, whose fatuous vanity provides the author with his lighter scenes, is possessed of an avarice which allows her mercilessly to appropriate the pittance of Mary Alamanni, the fatherless kinswoman committed to her care, and to barter the honour of that child's uncle, Francesco Alamanni the patriot, till in despair he condemns himself to fresh exile just when his country has obtained the freedom for which he had shed his blood. Again, cupidity marks Prof. Zodenigo, who, from a consumptive poet living on the good graces of Donna Lucrezia, develops into an enterprising journalist devoted to Pompeo's interests. The same ignoble trait is the chief ingredient in the character of that wealthy, superfine old gentleman the Marchese Diego di Collalto, who, rather than pay the sum required to get his young heir out of a scrape into which Pompeo had carefully trapped him, persuades, and in fact forces, the lad's mother, on the eve of marriage with the lover of her youth, to become the wife of the detested usurer who, having accomplished the ruin of her late husband, now threatens that of her son. In the hero himself, the low-born Pompeo Barbeta or Barbarò, the passion for greed reaches its climax; unvarying treachery, sordid, cowardly, and successful, distinguishes all his dealings, whether with patrons, friends, wife, mistress, children, or country, and enables him to commit murder with an easy conscience whilst lamenting that "it has always been my lot to sow benefits and to reap ingratitude." Admirable is the description of this worthy's rise from the position of a domestic servant, through the stages of hired spy and of pawnbroker, to that of army contractor, first to the Austrian Government, and then in '66 to the Italian. Garibaldi, be it remembered, attributed to corruption the disaster of Custoza; Rovetta shows how it was done. The worthlessness of the boots and arms supplied to the volunteers by Pompeo, working under cover of a company, results in judicial proceedings being taken against him. By arguing that the responsibility lay with the firm to whom he had, as he pretended, merely advanced money, he manages that the sentence of imprisonment shall fall on his bastard son, whilst he

himself emerges from the trial not only scatheless, but with the reputation of a millionaire:—

"He was now a rising man. If no one credited his honesty, all believed in his millions.People in the streets turned round to gaze at the 'ometto straordinario.' But that did not satisfy the thirst of his ambition nor the aims of his knavery.....He wanted to rise in order to govern, and also to direct, or at all events take part in, those undertakings, those colossal companies in which money, credit, and reputation can be gained all at the same time. But the road was blocked by a formidable barrier. Not one of the great financiers to whom he had entrusted his own capital had ever introduced him to their family or invited him to their festivities. Not a single bank had elected him director."

Once more he found his profit in "le lagrime del prossimo"—the troubles of his neighbour. In the financial difficulties which befell several Italian cities after the war of '66, Milan found itself destitute of specie; paper money fell daily, and "the poor people, who had toiled for it and who now found it valueless, betook themselves to rage, noise, threats, and riotings." A certain Milan bank stopped payment; its members, noted for their probity and high lineage rather than for their business aptitude, seemed about to fall into the hands of a bloodthirsty mob when Pompeo, scarcely more terrified by its violence than by the boldness of the stroke he was about to play, offered the noble chairman then and there the needed sum—850,000 lire—on the sole condition of being assigned a seat at the board of directors. Naturally Pompeo soon blossoms into a *cavaliere* and a deputy—for is not a political election a no less indispensable feature in an Italian novel than the older-fashioned love episode?—whilst eventually he has the honour of entertaining in his own house Victor Emmanuel at the cost of 50,000 lire.

In the public career of this usurer there is little to excite against the author the charge of exaggeration. But, to say the least, Signor Rovetta reveals some curious phases in social life. Thus we are shown the repulsive-looking, boorish Pompeo, whose father had been cook and who himself had been porter in the Alamanni family, finally concocting a love match between the heiress of that noble house and his own weak, uninteresting son, the lady and her relatives being well aware that Pompeo in 1848 had sold her father, Count Giulio, to the Austrians, who kept him in Spielberg till the end of his days. The young couple begin their married life by repudiating all connexion with or assistance from Pompeo, but like all his other victims soon succumb. They were by his side—the woman whose father he had sold, and the man whose mother he had murdered—when a deputation from the Luoghi Pii, or union of charitable institutions, presented Don Pompeo Barbarò di Panigale with a gold medal commemorating "the benevolence with which he had wiped away the tears of those around him." "He brushed away a tear, then turning to Mary and Giulio, whose eyes also were moist, stammered: 'Always—always do good, my children—you will find it a—great satisfaction.'"

The portrayal of Pompeo on several occasions under the influence of fear is ex-

cellent; but the first exhibition of him under this passion is the strongest, leading him to the brutal murder of his wife. As that crime is not necessary to the development of the story, it seems inartistic to have introduced such a violent incident, especially so early in the narrative. The book can be cordially recommended for translation.

History of Intellectual Development: on the Lines of Modern Evolution. By John Beattie Crozier. Vol. III. (Longmans & Co.)

(First Notice.)

THE first volume of this admirable work appeared some four years ago, and in due course became the subject of a lengthy notice in these columns (No. 3662, January 1st, 1898). Its purpose was there described as the tracing of a line, or law, or principle, in some of the forms which thought has assumed in the world, whether thought be regarded as a whole or followed into its separate stages. The work was undertaken in the belief that some such law or principle could be discovered; nay, more, that were it assumed, the student would find in the course of his researches that its existence was, so to speak, demonstrated by the actual development of intellectual inquiry. A fitting tribute was paid to Mr. Crozier's insight into the significance of Greek and Hindoo speculation, of Judaism, and of Christianity, and into their relation one to another. The immense labour involved in his task and the skill and eloquence with which he handled his materials were recognized, as also the interest of many of his general reflections, and the masterly way in which he depicted special systems or portrayed great personalities. But so far as the main purpose of the work was concerned, the general criticism was offered that it is one thing to trace a development already known or to show its probability, and another to prove that the development is due to anything that, even with a generous allowance for metaphor, could be called a scientific law. Whether or not, however, the existence of any such law was demonstrated, the book had several excellent features and was undoubtedly of very high distinction. Herein the author might have been likened to the alchemists. If the criticism offered was correct, he did not discover the philosopher's stone for which he was looking, but in the course of the efforts made to find it he lighted upon much else that was valuable.

In now presenting the third volume of his 'History' to a public which was awaiting the second, Mr. Crozier explains that, owing to weakened eyesight, he has unhappily been unable to undertake the minute research that was necessary if he was to carry on the work from the point at which the first volume concluded. This is in many ways a misfortune. It is a grave misfortune to Mr. Crozier himself, and those who admire his writings and the courage and perseverance which he has exhibited in producing them must heartily desire that he may be spared any further difficulty in this respect. It is also a misfortune to his readers, who are thus compelled against their will to be even as hasty devourers of novels, and to skip the middle of the story in order to see

at once whether Jack wins his Jill at the end of it. Finally, it is a misfortune and a source of perplexity to the critics. The first volume was completed with the closing of the Athenian Schools by Justinian in 529, and the third opens with the forces in operation in the nineteenth century. There is thus a gap of thirteen hundred years, and within that period revolutions were effected not only in philosophic but also in political and social ideals, such as in extent, character, and importance must have a profound bearing upon any attempt to trace a law in the development of thought. The critics who remained unconvinced that any such attempt was successful in regard to the ancient world might perhaps have had some of their doubts removed by an appeal to the facts of Mohammedanism, Mediaevalism, the Renaissance, modern metaphysics, and modern science, under the guidance which Mr. Crozier promised. In any case they will regret that an experiment as to the results of which they were at least sceptical should be interrupted at the very moment when the question at issue was about to be brought to a decisive test. They are left to form their own conclusions on the matter, for they are taken at a single stride over these thirteen hundred years, and given no intimation as to the fate of the scientific law of intellectual development during that long interval.

Mr. Crozier also observes that, as the present volume, in accordance with a suggestion from Mr. John Morley, is restricted to a consideration of practical problems in the shape which they assume now or are likely to assume in the near future, the particular arguments advanced would not derive any fresh cogency from a greater amount of historical detail than he supplies with them. In other words, he does not think that the lessons which the statesman might draw from the history of the world during the thirteen hundred years that have been passed over would be materially altered by a detailed account of the great changes which they witnessed. But if, as he says, a knowledge of the evolution of civilization is as necessary to the statesman as a mariner's chart to seamen, surely it is in the period when the civilization of to-day was being evolved that the most fruitful lessons are to be found. From the point of view of the historical student, at least, a gradual approach to the problems of the moment would have been of greater value than the sketch, admirable though this be, in which Mr. Crozier has traced the operation of certain forces within the last century. But no one who values high aims in literature can fail to hope that, in spite of the physical difficulty referred to, the detailed account of the evolution of civilization from the fall of the Roman Empire to the present time may make its appearance, and thus complete the historical portion of so ambitious an undertaking.

For what Mr. Crozier now offers is not so much history as a series of reflections upon our present political and social condition, together with many vigorous suggestions for the future. Some of his pages are, of course, as purely historical as anything in the former volume; but his main purpose here is to state the practical problems of

the moment as they appear to him, and then to draft a scheme of reconstructive policy for England, France, and the United States. What is in his view most noticeable in these problems is the extent to which their very existence is due to admitted errors in the statecraft of the nineteenth century. From those errors we might, he thinks, have been saved had those who directed the course of affairs been endowed with a knowledge of the actual course of civilization in the past. He is aware that men in this position generally entertain a profound distrust of all speculative thought, but he proposes to show them that in so doing they resemble navigators unequipped with chart or compass, who wander about at the mercy of wind and tide. Nay, he points out that even the few statesmen who endeavour to shape their policy by abstract ideals are as often as not misled by pursuing these ideals as though they were ends in themselves, rather than as mere means for the attainment of some definite object; or, again, by pursuing intellectual ideals as though they were moral, and *vice versa*. He is of opinion that the world itself has been in a like case with these statesmen. The spiritual ideal of the early Christians, the ascetic ideal of the Middle Ages, the moral ideal of the Reformation, and the political ideal of the French Revolution were all, he declares, essential to progress in various stages of the world's history, but, if pursued through the length and breadth of human society, would have ended by destroying it. The path of civilization was the line taken by thought in the world under the permanent influence of brute force on the one side and the varying and irregular attraction of these ideals on the other. As civilization advances the power of the ideal for the time being becomes more and more effective the nearer we approach the present day. But these ideals cannot be described as identical with justice, for the simple reason that when considered as ends in themselves they have failed; they are rather to be regarded as successive instalments of justice, and further means to the general elevation of the mass of mankind. The political ideals, then, of the nineteenth century, Liberty and Equality, the doctrine of *Laissez-faire*, Universal Suffrage, and so on, must be regarded in the same light, namely, as useful for the moment and under special circumstances, but as yielding a plentiful crop of difficulties when treated fanatically as ends in themselves and susceptible of universal application. If the fact be recognized that the difficulties which have thus arisen are at the bottom of our present problems, then, says Mr. Crozier, statesmen may perhaps be induced to believe that a knowledge of the true course of civilization in the past may form their best equipment.

Such is, in briefest outline, the general purport of the first part of this remarkable volume. That there are some political illusions from which a knowledge of history may help to free us, that those illusions are largely due to partial views and imperfect generalizations, is not a doctrine of any particular novelty, but nowhere more ably than by Mr. Crozier has that doctrine been stated in regard to some of the illusions which flourished in the nineteenth century,

and nowhere has it been illuminated by so much effective illustration from the broad lines of intellectual development. His description of the rise, progress, decline, and fall of certain transient ideals in the last three generations is excellent as a summary and convincing as a criticism, all the more so as he repeatedly admits that into the composition of some of the illusions in question there entered factors which no knowledge and scarcely any ingenuity could foresee. Among these factors Mr. Crozier places what he is compelled, for want of some better name, to call Fate or Providence, and what he has to say upon the character of this element in human affairs he states with praiseworthy frankness. Another such factor he finds in militarism, where the destiny of nations, and even continents, may be altered by the results of a single encounter of brute force skillfully directed—a reflection which recalls a certain saying about Providence and big battalions. Yet another is supplied by questions of foreign policy in which several nations may happen to be interested. The very fact, however, that each age brings its own illusions with it, and that we have no warrant for supposing that all the possible illusions have been already exhausted, ought to make us chary of admitting a knowledge of the course of past civilization to be other than a very imperfect guide in dealing with fresh problems. If it be granted—and Mr. Crozier freely acknowledges it—that the extent to which ideals may be illusory depends upon conditions of time and place, of social development, of national wealth and international position, then it must also be confessed that, unless the conditions under which civilization developed in the past are to some extent reproduced, its lessons must be of very uncertain application. The chart of civilization may be useful in traversing seas already known, in avoiding rocks and sandbanks clearly marked, in allowing for currents that have long been well defined; but how shall it be a trustworthy guide in new channels, or keep us clear of disaster amidst shoals of which no pilot has any experience?

The fact that this and the former volume bear a common title, and the frequent reference to the path of civilization as a line wavering between the opposing attractions of brute force and certain ideals, might lead the reader to suppose that the chart in question is the expression of that law of intellectual development which Mr. Crozier set out to discover. If that be his contention, the criticism to which the whole undertaking is open might, indeed, be averted, but only at the expense of the alleged law. Moreover, the contention would appear to be negated by the introduction to the whole work, where our author clearly laid down that, of the great factors of which civilization is the complex movement, he proposed to treat of one only. The intellectual factor in civilization is made up of a series of ideals, and the historian of intellectual development endeavours to trace the action and reaction of those ideals one upon another, whereas the historian of civilization as a whole takes a much wider survey. The relation between the points of view adopted in the two volumes requires, then, some further elucidation.

Mr. Crozier does not shirk the question as to the value of his chart amidst new conditions. He supplies his answer in the second part of his volume, which presents certain schemes of social and political reconstruction destined, as he believes, to be worked out in the twentieth century in the light of our knowledge of the past. But what he has to say upon this topic must be reserved for separate notice.

The History of Hailsham. By L. F. Salzmann. (Lewes, Farncombe & Co.)

In this parochial history, including the abbey of Otham and the priory of Michelham, Mr. Salzmann is traversing in the main untrodden ground. The two religious houses have been treated of by the Rev. G. M. Cooper in the earlier volumes of the Sussex Archaeological Society's *Proceedings*, but at no great length; and Thomas Geering, a local shoemaker, wrote a highly amusing, chatty little volume on Hailsham and its inhabitants, which was published in 1884. With these exceptions, this history has had no predecessors. Its author has shown a rare and commendable industry in collecting materials from original sources. In addition to considerable research amongst the stores of the Public Record Office, he has made good use of the court rolls of the manors of Otham, Downash, and Bowley, as well as of the episcopal registers.

The arrangement of this history is somewhat curious. After a brief account of the extent and population of the parish, the second chapter furnishes a description of the parish as it now is, before any of the earlier evidences of its history are produced. The account of the town is done after an entertaining fashion, mention being made of any memorable facts pertaining to the different fabrics. The reader is told, for instance, that in the first of a block of three houses on the west side of the road there "loded, about the year 1809, Capt. Barclay, of the 23rd Foot, famous for his athletic powers, and especially for his great walk of 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, but also for his enormous strength and corresponding appetite." Of another house it is recorded that it was formerly the residence of Major Van Cortlandt, an American Royalist officer, to whose memory there is a tablet in the church; he was a descendant of the founder of New York, who settled here after the War of Independence as barrack-master. At the sale of this property a few years ago an Eastbourne dealer bought a miscellaneous lot, which included a dull little picture, for two or three shillings. The eventual purchaser of the picture had it cleaned, and it turned out to be a fair example of Dutch work, for which 150*l.* was refused. It had probably belonged to Major Van Cortlandt. The chief industry of the town is an old-established factory of string and twine, which is said to enjoy the privilege of making the ropes with which criminals are hung at Lewes, "a source of income," says Mr. Salzmann, "only slightly less precarious than the manufacture of smoked glasses through which to watch solar eclipses."

The fifth chapter introduces a good deal of debatable matter in the shape of general reflections, not necessary for a local history.

The remarks on the dissolution of monasteries could not possibly be accepted by any who have made a general or wide study of the subject, whatever their personal predilections may be. Nor can Mr. Salzmann expect any one who is well read in English history of the sixteenth century to agree with him in thinking that "the time of Elizabeth was probably the most generally God-fearing and religious period in our nation's history." The exact contrary—though that would be an exaggeration—would be far nearer the truth.

Unusual pains have been taken with the list and brief accounts of the successive vicars and rectors of Hailsham from 1230 downwards. John Hobart Caunter, B.D., who was vicar from 1843 to 1846, wrote a sufficient number of books to obtain a notice in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' He went to India as a cadet about 1809, but he was hard to please, for "having discovered, much to his disappointment, nothing on the continent of Asia to interest him," he came back and studied at Cambridge for the ministry.

An interesting rental of the manors of Otham and Tilton, circa 1200, throws light on the customary villein service due to the court:—

"Hugh de Dudinton is bound to carry manure for three days and to work one day in every fifteen, and three parts of his work at Otteham and Teletun are due in the autumn; also he is bound one day to mow the meadow, another day to collect the hay, and a third day to store it. Also he is bound one day to cut brushwood wherever may be appointed him, and one day to carry the same; also he owes one cart-load of wood. And one day to carry corn from the marsh and to stack it, and one day to carry hay in the marsh, and one day to wash sheep and one to shear them, and similarly the lambs. Also one part of his ploughing is due in winter and one day's harrowing, and in Lent one part of his ploughing and two days' harrowing."

It would at first sight seem as if this was a very severe service, involving about seven weeks' labour yearly for the lord; but possibly Mr. Salzmann is right in conjecturing that the details refer to the particular work to be done on the one day in fifteen throughout the year, and are not in addition to that specified time. It has sometimes been said, particularly of late years, that every form of service was easier on Church lands than on those in secular hands. This has never yet, to our knowledge, been established. In the cases of the priories of Christ Church, Twyneham, and of St. Denys, Southampton, it can be proved from chartulary evidence that the service rental remained the same when manors were transferred by the Crown to the priors of these Austin houses. It would be well if those engaged in local history would remember this disputed point when dealing with early rentals or rolls of Church manors, and put on record details such as those supplied by Mr. Salzmann.

The most attractive passage in this volume to the ecclesiologist is the account of several fifteenth-century visitations of the priory of Michelham. Among the injunctions issued by the Bishop of Chichester after his visitation of September, 1441, is one to provide a literate man, learned in grammar, to teach the younger canons; if this was not done by the following Easter the prior was to pay as

a penalty 100s. to the fabric fund of the cathedral church of Chichester. Another visitation made in the following January resulted in the discovery of various alienations made by the prior without leave or consent of the chapter. Among these illicit sales were the following books: Two books of the Law, a book of the twelve prophets with a commentary, a Psalter with a commentary, a book called the 'Apocalypse,' with pictures at the end of the text, the 'Chronicles of England,' and 'Lives of the Fathers.' A visitation of 1478, after Edward Marlay had been prior for twenty-eight years, brought more serious things to light. The canons frequently visited a beershop at the priory gates; two of them were guilty of incontinence; silence at the accustomed times was not observed; the canons had given up dining together in the frater, and used the hall (of the farmery) or the prior's chamber for meals; the buildings generally were in bad repair; and the prior had only once during his long occupancy made a statement of accounts to the chapter. The bishop enjoined certain fasting penances on all the canons, and the imprisonment of one, and appointed a canon of Tortington as their sub-prior to reform abuses. Mr. Salzmann follows up the details of the 1478 visitation by rash comments, beginning with this sentence: "Such was the state of Michelham Priory at the end of the fifteenth century, and such was the state of hundreds of the smaller monasteries throughout the kingdom." It is a great pity that the author should draw incorrect deductions from what is apparently a very slight study of monastic visitations. No one who has had experience of episcopal registers of various dioceses and made a study of monastic visitations will venture to assert that such things as were brought to light at the Michelham visitation of 1478 were altogether exceptional; but those who pounce upon unsavoury revelations, and draw therefrom general conclusions, seem quite unaware of the large proportion of visitations of houses under diocesan supervision which produced no injunction decrees, for the simple reason that the result was summed up in *omne bene*. It is the custom at the present time for our English bishops to keep black lists of the offences of a very small minority of their clergy, both benefited and unbenefted, and occasionally to enter formally the decrees or findings of commissions that result in suspension or inhibition. But the antiquary of the future would search in vain for any episcopal record of the virtues or patient lives of the large majority of those in holy orders. A bishop nowadays, in making a general visitation, notes the few black spots as a reminder for future care and correction, but abstains from making entries not only of the blameless conduct of the average parish priest, but even of those peculiarly bright examples of earnest zeal that occasionally come to light. A pre-Reformation bishop's duties, so far as morals were concerned, were far more like those of his post-Reformation successors than is usually supposed.

Mr. Salzmann's wholesale reflections are all the more curious as he has the candour to quote three subsequent visitations of Michelham, in 1521, 1524, and 1527, when

all was well save that the priory was somewhat ruinous.

The Labyrinth of the World and the Paradise of the Heart. By John Amos Komensky (Comenius). Edited and translated by Count Lützow. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

It was a fitting complement to the learned labours of Count Lützow, who has already written on Bohemian history and Bohemian literature, that he should now furnish the English public with a translation of the mystic book of the best-known Bohemian author. It is probably in consequence of his pedagogic labours that Comenius enjoys a Latin name, like other persons of European reputation in the seventeenth century. In his views on education he was in advance of his age; he opposed the dry system of technicalities in vogue, and was the father of the method afterwards promulgated by Froebel. He also had decidedly sound ideas on the education of women. He was willing to give them the same teaching as men; he could not, he quaintly says, consider that they were unequal to it, when in Biblical days we find them figuring as prophetesses.

Count Lützow, who is thoroughly acquainted with the literature of his country, gives us in his introduction an excellent life of the Bohemian scholar. It was, alas! one long course of suffering and persecution, for he was one of the unsuccessful patriots who could not remain in Bohemia after the fatal battle of the White Mountain, was exiled from his native country, and died in Holland. It is no wonder that in his later days he fell into religious mysticism and rather discredited the good practical work of his earlier life. The present book, however, was one of his most vigorous and popular performances, and is, or rather was, as much cherished by his countrymen as the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was by the English Puritans. As the Bible of 1611 and the work of Bunyan formed the sole library of many of the Dissenters of the time of William III. and Anne, so the Bohemian version of the Scriptures called the Bible of Kralice constituted, with the work of Comenius, the two treasures of the Bohemian people. This fact is prominently brought out in the verse from the song of the exiles which Count Lützow has so appropriately prefixed to his book.

We must remember also that Bohemian was the native language of Comenius, and he was anxious to develop it; indeed, it is recorded that he greatly lamented the loss of his thesaurus of the Bohemian language, the manuscript of which was burnt when Lissa was taken during the wars. In this country he is generally treated as a German, a belief into which many are led because the English have an unreasonable way of giving German names to Bohemian towns. Count Lützow is naturally not guilty of this error.

Very little attention has as yet been paid to Bohemian literature in this country, and so the 'Labyrinth' has been neglected. It is a kind of imaginary pilgrimage through the mazes and perils of the world. No doubt a great deal of the disenchantment exhibited is derived from the experience of the author. His conclusion is like the refrain of Chaucer's pathetic verses. Here

is no rest; here is but wilderness, and the footsore pilgrim shows at the end that he has found his rest elsewhere. The work was first printed in 1631, and appears to have been considerably enlarged in later editions. The Englishman naturally compares it with the work of Bunyan. It is certainly on the same lines; the descriptions of the Market-Place, the Castle of Fortune, &c., are in Bunyan's manner. But Comenius does not create the dramatic figures which the Englishman has made immortal. We have no Mr. Facing-both-ways, no Mr. Worldly Wiseman, and the other quaint interlocutors, whose conversation Bunyan has enriched with such quips and quiddities. There is nothing so realistic as the trial of Faithful. There are, however, the signs of a rich imagination, and Count Lützow declares rather rashly that the vision of heaven reminds him of Dante.

It is not at all probable that Bunyan ever heard of the book; no English version of it existed; and, on the other hand, although Comenius visited England during the Protectorate, there is nothing to induce us to believe that he ever saw Bunyan, who made his reputation later and moved in a much narrower circle. Comenius was not a self-taught tinker, but one of the most learned men of his time. His pedagogic work entitled 'Janua Linguarum Reserata' had appeared in an English translation. We have before us an edition of 1652, to which a portrait of Comenius is prefixed with the following lines:—

Loe, here an exile who to serve his God,
Hath sharply tasted of proud Pashur's Rod,
Whose learning, Piety, and true worth, being
knowne
To all the world, makes all the world his owne.

To the lines the initials F. Q. are appended, and we probably should not be wrong in assigning them to Francis Quarles, who would be in hearty sympathy with the persecuted pedagogue, and whose 'Emblems' sometimes remind us of our author. Count Lützow has pointed out several works which may have furnished ideas to Comenius. The notion of a wondrous city with its various inhabitants as old in our literature as More's 'Utopia.' It is also to be found in classical writers.

Several of the passages in the 'Labyrinth' throw a good deal of light upon the political and religious struggles of the time in Germany and Bohemia. The translation is conspicuous for its accuracy, and is written in a readable style. It is indeed surprising that a foreigner should have attained such a mastery of our language, and it is to be hoped that his labours may be productive of much good. It is certainly strange that so little curiosity should be shown as to the political condition and literary development of the Bohemians. We are glad not to have them always interpreted to us by their unsympathetic neighbours; and instances of perverse misunderstanding are given by Count Lützow in his introduction. For a long time the book was not allowed to be reprinted in Bohemia, owing to the reactionary wave which had swept over the country. But since the accession of the present emperor several new editions have appeared. The 'Labyrinth,' however, can stand upon its own merits, and will, we think, be found interest-

ing to many readers. It is written in an excellent style, and the proverbial expressions with which it abounds give vigour to the narrative. We must add that Count Lützow furnishes foot-notes explaining these proverbs and the historical events to which allusion is made.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, October, 1672, to February, 1673, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by F. H. Blackburne Daniell. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

In this volume of close upon 800 pages (besides a preface of 84 pages) Mr. Blackburne Daniell continues his labours on the State Papers of Charles II.'s reign. So numerous are the records of this period, that Mr. Daniell's present work covers no more than five months. Previous volumes have prepared students of the history of the Caroline era for the thoroughness and accuracy which mark these pages, and there are very few documents here which do not serve to throw light on a section of English history in which gloom dominates the national story. Charles truckled to France and bungled with Holland. His ministers were out-manœuvred by French diplomacy, and the king was fascinated by the charms of Mlle. de Querouaille. Not content with the sums of money lavishly bestowed on her by Charles, she actually petitioned for a grant of nine or ten thousand pounds out of certain expired leases and out of waste, retrenched, and concealed lands in various parts of Ireland; while the Duchess of Cleveland, who had obtained the settlement on her and her three sons of the revenue from wine licences, and a grant of all reversions to the Crown in Ireland, tried to obtain a grant of the Phoenix Park to herself and her children. Happily this last attempt was frustrated by the opposition of the Earl of Essex. Though the king's conduct towards the Prince of Orange was ambiguous and vacillating, the feeling in the United Provinces was that there should be a full agreement between his Majesty and the prince. In November there were small English forces in the Brill, Helvoetsluys, and Rotterdam, and Silas Taylor told Williamson (p. 215):—

"If there is not an understanding between the King and the Prince, the English may now have the best opportunity in the world. Four frigates may take the Brill; the masters of the packet-boats will tell more. Besides, the Boers and others of the country told him [one William Carre] they wished the English well settled, and swear they will not resist. The countryman is quite tired, and so are most cities."

The passage is of interest in view of the present state of matters in South Africa.

There are several papers relating to the various regiments of the army, and amongst these may particularly be mentioned those respecting the eight new regiments levied in January, 1673. The papers touching the navy are still more numerous, though some are of little importance, telling merely of vessels passing some point of the coast. The documents describing the movements of Sir Edward Spragg's squadron are of more value, as illustrating the work of a sailor to whom justice has not been done. The records here calendared concerning the abuses and corruption in the navy remind

one of the papers that throw such a ghastly light on the treatment of our sailors in Elizabeth's reign, even during the struggle against the Spanish Armada. Much may be said of the frauds practised by captains and other officers in the matter of cables and sails and other stores, but the revelations as to the victuals of the men are more serious still. No wonder that Commissioner Middleton wrote of the men turned over from the Fairfax to the Gloucester, that he "never saw such a parcel of pitiful" fellows. Out of 180 odd, Capt. Coleman took 115, "of whom about 10 or 15 looked like seamen, the rest, naked pitiful souls, such as he would not give bread and water to for their labour." Complaints were made of the meat supplied. From the information of several butchers and others employed in the Victualling Office we learn that "measled hogs (not wholesome or fit for men to eat) are killed, cut, and salted"; also that hogs were "brought in dead, that being opened were as green as grass," &c. The officers of the Mary and Martha certified that on survey no fewer than fifty-eight out of sixty-five tuns of her beer were found stinking and undrinkable, and that of her crew sixteen were sick on board and eighty ashore. One curious paper, as to the equipment of the galleys built at Leghorn and Genoa, tells us of the *buonavogli*, or men who sold themselves as slaves for work on those vessels.

There are many documents in this volume giving particulars of contested elections in England, especially those at Dover, Dartmouth, Chester, and for the county of Suffolk. A somewhat late instance of the use, or (to be more correct) the preparation, of the rack to extract confessions from prisoners, is to be found in the case of Gerbrandt Zass, an advocate, sent "on a sleeveless errand from Holland," and of William Arton, both prisoners in the Tower. The rack was prepared by command of the king, and the Duke of Lauderdale and Secretary Coventry were appointed to examine the prisoners. One paper deserving special attention from the historians of London is a return of all the uninhabited and unbuilt houses in the City, viz., 3,423 of the former and 961 of the latter, with the proportion of former assessments charged in the City to the total in all England and Wales.

In Mr. Daniell's two previous volumes of this 'Calendar' he dealt at some length with the licences to preach issued under the indulgence granted by Charles II. on March 15th, 1672. That indulgence was hailed by the Protestant Nonconformists of England and Wales as a welcome relief from the disabilities under which they were suffering, and for the time being it gave full freedom of worship to the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. That these bodies were not blind to the use to which the royal dispensing power might be put was shown a few years later on in the reign of James II., when a similar indulgence to worship was refused, and the Presbyterians assisted the Anglican party to nullify the offer of the king, made as it was for other purposes than that of Charles II. Legal or illegal, however, the indulgence of the latter monarch had the effect of showing from official sources the strength of Noncon-

formity in England and Wales in 1672. Mr. Daniell has been most painstaking in his treatment of the subject. He has allotted more space in his preface to these licences for preaching than he has to any other subject, and as editor rightly so, for they form the bulk of this volume, and fill a good portion of its two predecessors. Mr. Daniell has laid the historian of Protestant English Nonconformity under a signal obligation, for he has supplied tables showing the places in England and Wales where the members of the three denominations above specified met for worship, and he has tabulated the numbers of the "teachers" belonging to these denominations and to each of them separately. He reckons the total number of persons licensed at 1,481, of whom 864 or 865 were Presbyterians. Mr. Daniell rightly remarks that "they are the only denomination represented in every English county, and are fairly strong everywhere" in the records of Charles II.'s reign. The Independents were strongest in London, Norfolk, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, and Bedfordshire. The Baptists were most numerous in Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Kent, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire.

In conclusion we may draw attention to the papers on the floods in various parts of England during the winter of 1672-3; on the riot at York Minster, when the youth of the city assaulted Dr. Lake, known afterwards as one of the seven bishops; on stage coaches in England, supplying additional information for the enlargement of Macaulay's picture on that subject; and to the many papers on Ireland, among which may be noted the details of the case of Capt. Thomas Walcott, who was charged with conspiracy, and afterwards executed for the part he took in the Rye House Plot.

Mr. Daniell has done his work admirably, but we would point out one great defect in his 'Calendar.' Except in a few instances, he has not stated the number of pages to which a document extends. The omission is a grave one, and the repair of it in succeeding volumes would be very helpful to the student and historian.

THE WARS IN CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A Diary of the Siege of the Legations in Peking during the Summer of 1900, by Mr. Nigel Oliphant, with a Preface by Mr. Andrew Lang (Longmans & Co.), differs from the works which have preceded it in being a purely personal piece of writing. Mr. Oliphant tells us the circumstances of each twenty-four hours, and the daily work which fell to his lot to do. As he was prominently to the front on all occasions, he has plenty of matter for relation, and he gives us his narrative in plain, straightforward English. Mr. Lang reminds us in the preface, which is not one of his happiest efforts, that Mr. Oliphant "comes of a house accustomed to sieges from of old"; and certainly he displayed qualities at Peking which might well have been inherited from a long line of fighting ancestors. He and his brother, who was unfortunately killed during the siege, took prominent parts in all that was going on; and the cheery optimism displayed in every line of the present diary shows how completely congenial the surroundings were to the author. One of the most serious operations undertaken by the garrison was the storming of the Chinese barricade on the city wall north of the American Legation, and of this the author, who was present

throughout the fighting, furnishes an amusing and graphic description. An American officer, who was in command, made the attacking force a speech

"which was interesting because it was so utterly unlike what a British officer would have said under similar circumstances. He began by saying that we were about to embark on a desperate enterprise, that he himself advised against it, but that orders had been given and we must do it or lose every man in the attempt."

Notwithstanding this gloomy beginning, the operation was successfully carried out, and the result proved it to have been "one of the most important factors in the successful conduct of the defence." It has been noticed by several writers on the siege, Mr. Oliphant among them, that the Chinese commonly kept up an irritating fire at night-time, disturbing the sleep of the garrison and keeping the men on the alert. Mr. Oliphant offers a suggestion as to the origin of this practice. He tells us that among the contents of one of the generals' tents which were captured was found a copy of the memorandum on military tactics which Gordon gave Li Hung Chang during his last visit to China. In this paper Gordon recommended the Chinese to avoid engagements in the field, and to devote their energies to harassing the enemy, more especially by keeping up a dropping fire at night. It is quite possible that we have here an instance of cause and effect, and if so, it is strange that we should have been among the first victims of Gordon's manœuvre. Mr. Oliphant has the familiar story of Chinese treachery to tell. "With the broken seals of perjury" the mandarins adopted every artifice at their command to induce the garrisons to exchange the protection of the Legation walls for the protection they offered them, happily without effect, and thus the crowning tragedy of a general massacre was avoided. Mr. Oliphant's book is extremely interesting, and is illustrated by several excellent plans.

Messrs. Angus & Robertson, of Sydney and Melbourne, publish—the Australian Book Company being the London agents—*Our Army in South Africa*. The writer is Mr. Scot Skirving, of Sydney, late consulting surgeon to the Australian contingents. His criticisms represent the usual colonial view: Sir Redvers Buller failed badly; the Home Government—though he is a colonial Conservative—did, he says, even worse; the British officer is incompetent, and the British lion is asleep "on the hillside of his own self-conceit." He seems to endorse the opinion of his colleagues: "We must let out our next war on contract; this is as bad as a colonial unemployed job on day labour." The troops march "haphazard." "If one of us, pursuing a civil calling, were to conduct our profession or business on the lines adopted by a too large percentage of British officers, he would neither be a worldly success nor advance the knowledge of his art." We are reminded of the American opinion of the British officer in the days of Washington's service in our colonial levies. "Tommy Atkins is a machine." His "powers of fighting are certainly not as good as those of the Boer....If he is thirsty he drinks at the first sewer." "The army remains still a playground." The generals and officers are not "masters of their trade." The non-commissioned officers are often good, but "expensive messes" prevent promotion. "Errors of judgment" are not followed, "as in the navy," by "searching inquiry." The second part of the little volume is on the hospitals. Our author admits, rather unwillingly, the truth of the charges made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, though he follows the fashion in grumbling at their being made. "The medical arrangements were planned to meet the needs of a smaller and more successful army." But "all the available transport

was rightly used to retain the military advantages already gained." The word "rightly" begs the question. The New South Wales hospital had its own transport. Why should that of the regular army have been cut down to an eighth of that required by regulation? Why, on the new theory, should it or the New South Wales hospital have had any transport at all? It is admitted of the Medical Officer: "I am not sure that he sufficiently considers the question of feeding the invalids he has dispatched, or keeping them warm." But "most of the evils Mr. Burdett-Coutts raves about are inseparable from war." The Prussians, when in sore doubt if they could cut off Bazaine, brought up by road the whole of their hospital transport, and were able to cope in one week with all their own and half the French wounded from battles in which 60,000 men were killed or wounded. The Prussian ambulances were so efficient that they dealt in seven days with over 40,000 cases. By the new theory the whole of this power would have been sacrificed to the "military necessity" of not diverting a horse or cart or inch of road from the night- and - day pressure on Bazaine which led to the blockade of Metz.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A MOST imposing and, in point of avoirdupois, a most weighty volume is *The British Thoroughbred Horse*, by Mr. William Allison (Grant Richards), with a "coloured frontispiece," supposed to represent three famous racehorses, Galtee More, Common, and Isinglass, underwritten "Which would have won?" and with ten other illustrations, comprising both counterfeit presentments of horses and horsey men, and a "facsimile copy" of a more or less important letter from a more or less important personage, a Russian major-general. But the sub-title, which refers to "an exposition of the figure system," is more pertinent to the main object of the book, whereof the chief purpose plainly is to propagate a belief in what is known generally as the "figure system" of breeding racehorses, though Mr. Allison is now of opinion that "figure guide" would be the better term. It matters not a jot which of the two expressions be chosen. In either case there is nothing of a mystic character about the "figures"; they do not refer to anything like those "Babylonian numbers" against which a certain Leuconœus was warned by our school friend Horatius Flaccus; they mean no more than is meant by the arithmetical designation that is used sometimes instead of a name, to identify a particular soldier or policeman or anybody else. To explain the use of them is easy enough. The late Mr. Bruce-Lowe, an Australian gentleman greatly interested in thoroughbred horseflesh, took all the winners of our Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger, and traced their descent in the female line—after the fashion in which Col. Bruce's 'American Stud-Book' already had been compiled for all American horses—backwards to thirty-four primitive mares, which he placed in arithmetical order from one to thirty-four, according to the success attained by their descendants in the three races mentioned. To these thirty-four he added nine others, whose descendants, though distinguished, never won a Derby, Oaks, or Leger, and to the forty-three thus made up there had to be added seven more, bringing the whole number up to fifty. Mr. Bruce-Lowe discovered further that some of the families seemed to excel in the production of horses that shone as runners, but failed as sires, others of animals that were especially great in siredom, and that both of these sorts are confined in modern pedigrees to the "figures" (that is, the families so numbered) from one to fourteen or, perhaps, to twenty; so that the great Pot8os, whose "gure" is thirty-eight (which is the number of what is called in the text and the index "Thwart's" Dun Mare, by a misprint presumably for

"Thwaites's"), a notable runner and a prodigious sire, is left out in the cold! However, enough has been said to show the working of the "system." He who would breed "the horse of the century" finds the materials ready to his hand in descendants of the most eminent among the primitive mares, and, having obtained his ingredients, he proceeds to mix them, not indiscriminately, but according to rules which a careful study of the various pedigrees, supplemented by such aid as the works of Mr. Bruce-Lowe and Mr. Allison, can supply.

It will be observed that the "system" or "guide" is derived from observation of accomplished facts, and it is quite clear that, unless those facts were accomplished under the same or similar circumstances—that is, unless the primitive mares had all about equal chances—it would be rash to infer superior intrinsic merit in one mare above another because the descendants of the former have been superior in performances to the descendants of the latter, even if one could believe in the doctrine of what is termed "prepotency," whether in dam or in sire that lived two hundred years ago and whose blood during all that time must have been affected for better or worse by various intermixtures and vicissitudes. Everybody knows that all our thoroughbred horses trace back in tail male to one of three primitive sires, the Darley Arabian, the Byerley Turk, and the Godolphin Arabian (or Barb); but does any sane person suppose that those horses, the first purchased by a merchant engaged in business, the second ridden as a charger by an ordinary officer of our army, and the third bought out of the shafts of a cart in Paris, were of such intrinsic excellence that by the prepotency of their blood they have dominated to this day the influence of the various Eastern and other horses that figure in the pedigrees of our so-called thoroughbreds? And, even if it be granted that the mare is of greater potency than the sire, the question just asked may be extended to the primitive mares, which, by the way, in many cases, had little or no claim to Eastern origin. One thing is quite plain, and that is that great winners, whether of Derby, or St. Leger, or other races, were bred long before the "figure system" was so much as a dream, and therefore it cannot be necessary for the breeding of such animals; indeed, the "system" is based confessedly upon results attained by persons who bred their horses by the light of nature and of common sense, and occasionally, no doubt, haphazard, and all the "system" does is to "number" the various stages of that breeding. Why, then, should not somebody hit upon some happy idea which will revolutionize the whole "system," as exhibited by Mr. Bruce-Lowe? Indeed, we are told by Mr. Allison that something as good as what the upper numbers in the list of families proclaim may come hereafter, in course of time and by judicious management, from the very lowest. Which looks very much like self-stultification.

The writer of these remarks, it should be stated, was careful to read Mr. Bruce-Lowe's book when it first appeared, was not impressed favourably by the exposition of "the system," and has been confirmed in his opinion by observation and by the statements of accepted authorities. The late Mr. Joseph Osborne, for instance, Mr. Watson, co-editor of the "Badminton Library," and Mr. Richardson, author of "The English Turf," have condemned the "figure system," and Lord Rosebery has spoken lightly of it. On the other hand, Mr. Allison is a host in himself, though he appears to have Australian axes to grind, and he has distinguished supporters, especially among foreigners and Antipodeans. As for reading Mr. Allison's book right through, no pretence shall be made here of having attempted so appalling a task; only breeders and the most enthusiastic amateurs, to whom the work is cordially recommended hereby, can be expected to do that, and then by easy instalments; and even such

readers as they are very likely to wish that the laborious composition were less suggestive of shreds and patches. As for the 'Figured Pedigrees of all the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger Winners,' which of themselves would make a decent volume, one is loth to express a doubt about the usefulness of what must have cost an infinity of trouble; but Mr. Allison himself has been known to make little mistakes with the "figures" (a liability which, by the way, is one of the objections to the "system"), and it is not probable that any business-like breeders, to whom alone the tables could be of much service, one would think, would take them on trust, instead of referring to the fountain-head, which is Meesrs. Weatherby's 'Stud-Book.'

THE LITERATURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Translation of the Psalms and Canticles. With Commentary by James McSwiney, Priest of the Society of Jesus. (London, Sands & Co.; Dublin, Gill & Son.)—This book pleases us. It is composed in a manly, devout, and withal critical spirit. It almost looks as if it was written for the special purpose of reconciling devout Catholics to the tenets of the more conservative section of the higher critics. "All due deductions being made," writes the author, "we may fairly assign half the Psalter to David. About a third of the Psalms are anonymous..... These date from diverse periods, having been composed either before, during, or after the exile."

Thus the critic, but on another page we read the equally sincere remark that, "leaving to criticism the vexed question of their human authorship, chronological sequence, &c., she [i.e., the Church] treasures them as the Divine record of the thoughts and affections of the Heart of her Spouse, the Word Incarnate."

In these two short quotations lies a true reconciliation between outspoken criticism and fervent faith. We may not ourselves be able to accept it in just this form, but the courage and sincerity of the utterance claim a respectful hearing. Of the Psalms a double translation is given in parallel columns, one representing the Hebrew Masoretic text and the other the Vulgate. By this arrangement the author has endeavoured to throw light "on the many obscurities of the Vulgate Psalter," and it must be allowed that he has succeeded so far as his learning and capacities could carry him. His "apparatus criticus" includes Rabbinical authorities; but his shortcomings in this direction are sufficiently shown by a term like "R. Rashi." The title Rabbi is already expressed by the *R* in the compendium Rashi, but our author adds another *R* to the well-known initials of Solomon ben Isaac. On p. xxv he resolves the same initials correctly so far as the term *Rabbi* is concerned, but falls into the gross error of using both "ben" and a termination which is its equivalent. But the learning, so far as it goes, is both sturdy and constructive, and in its own special line the book may be pronounced a success.

The Books of Ezra and Nehemiah: Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text. Printed in Colours. With Notes by Hermann Guthe, D.D. "Polychrome Bible." (Nutt.)—Several scholars have taken part in this edition. Dr. Guthe's notes have been translated into English by the American scholars Messrs. B. W. Bacon and D. B. Macdonald. Additions have been made by the Rev. L. W. Batten, of New York, and remarks have also been added by the general editor, M. Paul Haupt. The number of colours shows how busy criticism has been of late, and the notes are as usual a good exemplification of *multum in parvo*.

A New Translation of Isaiah, with Explanatory Notes and a History of the Life of Isaiah. By Rev. E. Flecker. (Stock.)—We are informed in the preface that "the author's attempt was not to exhibit much linguistic scholarship, or to produce a literary work in English composition." This statement shows

that the author has a pretty clear knowledge of his own limitations, and it is therefore unnecessary for us to criticize the book from either the scholarly or the literary point of view. It is possible that some old-fashioned readers of Isaiah may find the work "useful and helpful." But we cannot on our part see the advantage of forcing a work of this kind through the groaning though ever-patient printing press. The author is a firm believer, as he tells us, in the unity of all the sixty-six chapters of the great book, but he unfortunately (or shall we say fortunately?) avoids discussing the question. It would be rash to deny that happy guesses on a number of minor points may be found in the work; but, if so, they might easily have been collected in a pamphlet of five or six pages.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Manchuria: its People, Resources, and Recent History. By Alexander Hosie, (Methuen & Co.)—Mr. Hosie was H.B.M.'s consul at the port of Newchhang up till last year, and his book is in great part a consular report printed large. It is mainly devoted to a study of Manchuria, "its people, products, industries, and trade," which will be useful to political students or merchants, and invaluable to the compilers of encyclopedias. The general reader will hardly get beyond the first four chapters. These contain an account of an excursion to Kerin, the capital of the central province, and of a journey along the northern and eastern frontiers of Manchuria to the Siberian railway at Stretensk. The earlier journey was made in carts, travelling but a little over three miles an hour, in the depth of winter in temperatures ranging far below zero Fahrenheit. Mr. Hosie furnishes on the whole a pleasing description of the country, even when seen under such conditions. The feature that struck him most was the extraordinary amount of cart traffic on the roads. In one day he met over 1,000 carts, loaded mostly with beans, tobacco, hemp, coffins, and frozen pigs. His only adventure, beyond a narrow escape from frostbite, was an attack by armed brigands, fortunately without any serious results. After a short visit to Port Arthur, Mr. Hosie carries his reader to Vladivostok, and gives a vivid account of the difficulties he and his family encountered in the river steamers before the terminus of the Siberian railway was reached. His story is a repetition of the experiences common to most travellers in any out-of-the-way part of the Tsar's empire. In the development of new regions the want of energy and uprightness prevalent among officials and the generally low standard of commercial morality among Russians produce effects conspicuous even to the passing traveller. A valuable map accompanies Mr. Hosie's volume.

Falaise, the Town of the Conqueror. By Anna Bowman Dodd. (Fisher Unwin.)—This little book is illustrated by excellent photographs, taken, it may be assumed, by the author, and is divided into two parts—one descriptive of the life of to-day, the other giving the tale of the town from the days of Arlette to those of Henri Quatre. If the author had suppressed her sense of humour we should have had a really pleasant account of a short holiday in Normandy, and perhaps missed an unconscious sketch of a pair of American cyclists which goes far to explain why they should be so generally disliked on the Continent. The story of Arlette is somewhat fanciful—since Latin is no longer unknown to ladies, we are debarred from quoting contemporary accounts of her behaviour—but the history of the town is fairly accurate, and shows that the author has read more than her guide-book on the subject. It is a pity that she did not come across Langevin's excellent 'Recherches

Historiques sur Falaise, printed there in 1814, which would have furnished her more material for the history of a romantic old town. Every visitor to Falaise should have Mrs. Dodd's book.

French Life in Town and Country. By Hannah Lynch. (Newnes.)—Rarely indeed have we laid down a book with such a feeling of complete satisfaction as that with which we finished reading this admirable little study. The author understands the French character with that touch of sympathetic aloofness which the being born a foreigner gives to a lover of the country of one's predilection, and she has a rare gift of putting on paper the impression she wishes to convey. Perhaps her picture of the army is a trifle too black, and the lights may be a little heightened, but we think it would be impossible to leave a truer or more adequate impression than does our author's account of France. The sketch of the education and sentiments of French women is especially admirable, while one of its episodes may be commended to the attention of the author of 'The Letters of Elizabeth.'

FOLK-LORE.

County Folk-lore: North Riding of Yorkshire, York, and the Ainsty. Collected and edited by Mrs. Gutch. (Folk-lore Society.)—This is one of those volumes for which all students will be thankful. The Folk-lore Society rightly consider that, in addition to the current uncollected folk-lore which it is their province to record and so preserve for the inquirer's use, there is a great deal of folk-lore recorded in all sorts of local publications, which needed to be collected. It was essentially an element, and it might be an important element, in the complete record which is needed of this part of the national life. No one could have performed the task so well for Yorkshire as Mrs. Gutch. Her sympathy is profound, her knowledge considerable, her care and attention unwearied, and she has great judgment. We only wish her volume, or, if need be, an extension of it into two volumes, had covered the entire county, for we are not aware that there is a fundamental difference between the East Riding and the rest of the county, and it will now be tedious for another worker on the same lines to finish the work so well begun.

The volume opens with the folk-lore of natural or inorganic objects, and it strikes us that Yorkshire in this respect is more or less late in the character of its folk-lore. The legends and beliefs attached to these objects appear to be of a general character, and, having found their way into Yorkshire, they have attached themselves to objects there. They do not originate in Yorkshire—they have homed there; and if this is really a characteristic, it is an important thing to note. The Kilgram Bridge legend is an interesting variant of the worldwide custom of sacrificing a victim at the building of a stone structure. The section on wells, pools, lakes, and rivers is rich in examples both of the most complete forms of sacred well worship and of the degraded forms which come from disuse of and disbelief in the ancient rites. The fisher-folk of Yorkshire are attractive people to the folk-lorist, and almost all the items connected with them are worth attention. The note relating to Staithes is not so full as it might be, being supplied from a letter in the *Times*; but Mrs. Gutch could have obtained from our own columns of a year or two ago a highly interesting addition, which was given to our readers in the course of a review of a Yorkshire book, and which has since been used by folk-lorists on more than one occasion. Maypoles, garlands, and customs and beliefs relating to sundry trees and plants take the reader into a kindred branch of the subject. The section on animals is worth looking at,

although, to be sure, that bees are told in a ceremonial fashion of the deaths of their owners; that black cats are kept by fisherwives to ensure the safety of their husbands at sea; that cows are told of the death of the owner's wife, and young stillborn calves are buried at the threshold; that oxen kneel on St. Stephen's Eve; that several insects and birds are capable of serving their human companions as omens of good and evil—are Yorkshire variants of types to be found pretty generally in England. Goblinhood looms largely in Yorkshire beliefs, and the considerable number of places where ghosts and other spirit manifestations are or have been seen is highly significant. Some of the stories are extremely quaint, taking us to traditions which are not in other places relics of the ghost world. The domestic goblins, fairies, hobmen, or what not are also interesting, as they assume the friendly character of companions, and partake more or less of the human nature with which they so intimately associate.

Witchcraft is an element of Yorkshire folk-lore which needs more attention than it has received. In the seventeenth century the belief seems to have been widely prevalent, and it

"is certainly startling to hear that not only parts of the body of Mary Bateman, the Yorkshire witch, were sold to her admirers at her execution in 1809, but that some of them were actually on sale at Ilkley in 1892."

This particularly revolting practice is not without significance to those who are aware how well it fits in with similar practices to be found among the dismal records of witchcraft. Yorkshire witches as recorded in this volume are not more pleasing in their manners and their supposed desires than those of other counties, and we miss some of the rarer items of the witches' cult, though there is recorded the custom of procuring a sheep's heart in order to "stick it full of new pins, then burn it, and the person who had bewitched" the victim would appear while it was consuming, which is a later variant of the custom "of pricking a cow's heart full of pins and roasting it before the fire at midnight to draw the witches from their hiding-places." Mrs. Gutch does not note any instances of the remarkable witch posts, two examples of which from Yorkshire are preserved in the Pitt-Rivers Museum.

Festivals naturally occupy a large section of Yorkshire as of other local folk-lore. The "first foot" superstition is particularly interesting, and variants should be collected from all parts of the country. At Hunmanby there is the rather rare example of "only girls (dark-haired)" being allowed to cross the threshold, the general belief being more in accord with that in Swaledale, where "if a female should be the first to enter a house on New Year's Day, it is a certain indication of bad luck"; and it would be interesting to ascertain the origin of the Hunmanby belief. Small facts are sometimes the most important in folk-lore, and we note that before coming into the city of York the ploughboys had to secure the consent of the Lord Mayor for their incoming. This differentiates York from other places in the county, for no such sanction was elsewhere recognized, and it at once becomes an interesting question whether so formal and official a ceremony has not a significance in connexion with the Roman origin of York. This section of the book is indeed full of good things, and suggestions might be made upon every page. Among the marriage customs are several of the most curious description. A proverb in Wensleydale connects the publishing of the banns with the hearth, a very ancient association, while a Cleveland custom connects it with the threshold, also a very ancient association—the two customs, in fact, belonging to the house rites of our pre-Christian ancestors. Another series of customs of great importance, which have

not been examined carefully by a competent scholar, relate to mock mayors and kindred ceremonies. Tenures, official, ceremonial, and other local customs are recorded in great detail, and Mrs. Gutch has added a good illustration of the so-called "Horn of Ulphus."

Altogether the book is one of the best of a very useful series. We have, however, two serious complaints. There is no index, a crime which the Folk-lore Society has not previously committed; and secondly, the last page of the text is actually printed on an advertisement sheet! Surely a learned society should do better than this.

The Games and Diversions of Argyleshire. Compiled by Robert Craig MacLagan, M.D. (Folk-lore Society.)—Since Mrs. Gomme's standard book on games this is the only real addition made to the literature of the subject, and it is at once valuable and entertaining. Knowing full well the value of games as anthropological evidence, Dr. MacLagan gives every detail of each game in the most exact way, and in many instances most important additional notes from early descriptions of the games or still earlier allusions to them in Celtic literature and tradition. This is most encouraging, and we congratulate the Folk-lore Society upon the issue of such a scholarly volume. Dr. MacLagan has a scheme of classification of his own. He has not followed Mrs. Gomme's elaborate scientific scheme, nor has he adopted the loose plans generally favoured by authors who do not know the value of the subject they are treating of. He has adopted what we may call a natural classification—that is, a classification indicated by the nature and characteristics of the games. And in this we think he was right. If he had adopted the scientific scheme he would have been at once begging the question as to what this volume of new material contributes to the existing views on the subject. As it is, with each game succinctly and separately dealt with, it is possible to gauge for oneself the value of each item of new material supplied.

Many of the games are delightfully amusing, quite apart from their scientific value. Among the general activity games, for instance, is that of "The Afflicted," played by the young folks of the village seated round the peat fire; and we would recommend it to any body of persons similarly situated and wanting amusement. Among the augury games are many that are worth noting. The merry-thought in Islay is known as the marriage bone, and is only used at marriages; but in the parish of Abernethy it was not called the marriage bone, though used in augury in a highly interesting manner which we fancy is not generally known:

"It was laid surreptitiously on the shoulder of an unmarried person, and those who knew it was there exerted their ingenuity to get the one on whose shoulder it was to mention the name of a person of the opposite sex, and this name was supposed to be that of their future husband or wife."

Games of ball are, of course, of considerable interest. A balancing game called "Am Buaile le aon Dorus" takes us far afield in the ancient life of the Celts. Of games played with the bat that of shinty is, we suppose, the most famous. There are no local forms of golf in Argyleshire, but shinty supplies some of the details now appearing in the royal and ancient game. Dr. MacLagan, in addition to notes on the game of special value, prints "a peculiar and interesting ceremony before the commencement of a game, partaking of the character of an invitation to join in it, but used apparently as a sort of incantation." This was the repetition of a rhyme in dialogue by two of the players before commencing to play, and its Gaelic form contains some highly interesting details. Blindfold games form another group of more than ordinary attraction. Choosing partners is a section of the games containing rhymes set to music, which Dr. MacLagan is careful

to print. We notice that the game of "round and round the village" is here produced from Argyleshire in only slightly varied form from that of the English version. The game of "chucks" or knucklebones has recently been the subject of inquiry in *Notes and Queries* and in *Folk-lore* and elsewhere, and Dr. MacLagan supplies some extremely curious variants. Dancing games are among the most important. They are generally associated with marriage, and form part of the social customs attached to that rite, some of the verses being peculiarly suggestive. Among the noise-making machines is the "snorer," which has been stated to be identical with those of the Dionysiac mysteries and with the machine used in the Australian corroboree. Dr. MacLagan describes the Argyleshire instrument, and correctly points out that it is quite different. It would be useful to know the special occasions, if any, on which these snorers were used, and if they can be identified with any ceremonial function. Apparently they cannot, as Dr. MacLagan makes no mention of the fact.

The book suggests several points for inquiry. The parallels to English games are, as would be expected, very many, and something ought to be attempted to gauge the exact value of these parallels. One way of doing this would be to examine the actions of each set of games, to see which set, the Highland or the Lowland, have the more archaic forms. And a still more fruitful test would be the examination of the rhymes. Many of these are in Gaelic, and the obvious questions arise, Do the Gaelic rhymes contain any sign of being translated from the English, or *vice versa*? or do both sets of rhymes appear to be spontaneous outpourings of the people? Altogether the Folk-lore Society has produced in this volume one of the most suggestive contributions to the subjects of which it treats that it has of late issued to its members.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Master and Slave, by A. T. Story (Brimley Johnson), deals with the career of an agricultural labourer serving a farmer. He has to provide for a wife and six children on fifteen shillings a week, less three deducted by his employer for his cottage; but he considers himself lucky, as he does get his "wagereg'lar." However, at thirty-nine he looks fifty, for he has a harsh taskmaster, who controls not only him, but also his wife and children, and whose tyranny in one year kills both wife and man—the former through premature childbirth induced by forced toil at potato-setting, and the latter through depression and ultimate suicide. Such is the theme of Mr. Story's short realistic sketch, which, with some power and pathos and considerable charm of style, is not unpleasant reading for an afternoon. The details are apparently accurate, and would seem to be drawn from actual experience of village life, presumably in Kent. Mr. Story's purpose is to incite people to take up the cause of our downtrodden villagers, industrial slaves who are the victims of "iniquitous social laws." It would scarcely seem that the impression produced is just. It is claimed that the life of the labourer Crampton is not exceptional; but on the one hand Crampton, with whom self-denial is almost habitual (what of his six children?), is a man in a thousand, and on the other Weastril, his master, is austere almost beyond imagination. Probability is strained when he docks eight shillings off his slave's fifteen because the boy is earning six and a nephew pays two for lodging. This employer of the if-you-don't-like-it-go type is exaggerated. The fact is a sketch within these limits is not a fit vehicle for the sermons of the social crusader. The channel of

observation is narrow; the reader ought to know more of Weastril's life; justice demands that we should see the whole from which this small part is taken. Undoubtedly agricultural life is sometimes lived under terrible conditions, but Mr. Story seems to us to have exaggerated the evil of these conditions and partially to mistake the cause of them. Are men like Crampton done to death by "iniquitous social laws"?

Les Éditions de la Revue Blanche publish an anonymous volume of literary criticism, *Nouvelles Conversations de Goethe avec Eckermann, 1897-1900*. Goethe plays in it the part of the M. Bergeret of Anatole France. The analysis of three great writers, Jaurès, France, and Tolstói (almost the only non-French writer seriously discussed), is fine, as is that of the younger men. Loti is dismissed as a vain ass. Barrès is to our mind overpraised, although the author as a Dreyfusard is in a different camp. Pierre Louÿs is rightly treated as the greatest of artists in the composition and telling of a tale. There is no word of distaste for the wilful indecency which has prevented us from reviewing 'Les Aventures du Roi Pausole.' 'La Femme et le Pantin' was strong meat, but dirt was not poured in by the painful to attract a non-literary public. Style is almost everything to our critic, but we fail to see how Barrès comes to be classed with France, Jaurès, and Pierre Louÿs as a stylist.

The sixth volume of M. Émile Ollivier's *L'Empire Libéral* (Paris, Garnier Frères) opens with a fine picture of the group Bismarck, Moltke, the Emperor William, and Roon—each necessary to the other. It is, perhaps, a little antedated, and relieves the monotony of the dead questions treated—the fall of Otho of Greece, the rising of Poland, and the Opposition of "the five." There is an account of the guerilla in Mexico which is of interest to us. General Forey, on the ground that the conquest was complete, ordered the members of armed bands of malefactors to be treated as rebels. Porfirio Diaz, the present distinguished dictator of Mexico, was the leader of one of these bodies.

The Official Guide to the Church Congress at Brighton, compiled by Mr. G. F. Chambers, has reached us from the Southern Publishing Company.—Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co. have sent us Sheets 6 and 9 of the excellent *Reduced Ordnance Survey*. They are devoted to the districts of which Harrogate and Sheffield are the chief centres, and will prove most helpful to tourists in this holiday season.

L'Albania, by A. Galanti, the first volume of the "Biblioteca Italo-Albanese," is a popular sketch of the history of a country the Italians have long coveted. It is issued by the Dante Publishing Society, of Rome. The *carta etnografica* that accompanies it is significant.

We have on our table *Travel in the First Century after Christ*, by C. A. J. Skeel (Cambridge, University Press).—*Faithworth Folk and Faithworth Memories*, by P. Percival (Manchester, Hargreaves).—*Cerebral Science*, by W. Wood, M.D. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox).—*Experimental Psychology*, by E. B. Titchener, Vol. I. (Macmillan).—*Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, New Series, Vol. I. (Williams & Norgate).—*The Child Life Primer*, by E. A. and M. F. Blaisdell (Macmillan).—*Hubert Sherbrooke, Priest*, by Tarika (Simpkin).—*The Westemers*, by S. E. White (Constable).—*Poems*, by C. J. W. Farwell (Elkin Mathews).—*The Clock of Arba*, by M. S. C. Rickards (J. Baker & Son).—*The Bible for the Young: St. Matthew's Gospel of the Kingdom*, by the Rev. J. P. Smyth, LL.D. (Low).—*On Human Nature*, an essay by M. C. Hime, LL.D. (Churchill). Among New Editions we have *French Course*, by G. H. Williams (Moffatt & Paige).—*The Vic-*

tories of Rome, by K. D. Best (Kegan Paul).—*Modern Cremation*, by Sir H. Thompson (Smith & Elder).—*The Student's English Literature*, by T. B. Shaw, revised by A. H. Thompson (Murray).—*and Colin Clout's Calendar*, by Grant Allen (Grant Richards).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Jackson (H. L.), *On the Path of Progress; or, the National Church and a Needed Forward Movement*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Meyrick (F.), *Old Anglicanism and Modern Ritualism*, cr. 8vo, 5/6
Mills (B. R. V.), *The Marks of the Church, and other Sermons*, cr. 8vo, 5/
Skrine (J. H.), *Saints and Worthies*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Wilkins (W. J.), *Paganism in the Papal Church*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Wordsworth (C.), *Ceremonies and Processions of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury*, edited from the Fifteenth-Century MS. No. 148, 8vo, 15/ net.

Law.

Kenny (C. S.), *A Selection of Cases illustrative of English Criminal Law*, 8vo, 12/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Lydon (F. F.), *Geometrical Drawing for Schools*, 4to, 3/6 net.
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Rooses (A. M.), *Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 4, 42/ net.
Stephens (G.), *The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England*, Vol. 4, folio, sewed, 20/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Barry (Alice F.), *Arrows, a Collection of Songs and Verses*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Wilson (Mrs. J. G.), *A Book of Verses*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

History and Biography.

Boswell (J.), *The Life of Samuel Johnson*, edited by A. Birrell, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo, sets only, 36/ net.
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Dodd (Agnes F.), *A Short History of the English Colonies*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
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Jeffery (F. B.), *A Perfect Prince, the Story of England a Thousand Years Ago*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Macray (W. D.), *A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford: Vol. 3, Fellows, 1576-1645*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Ober (F. A.), *Josephine, Empress of the French*, 7/6 net.
Ross (P. T.), *A Yeoman's Letters*, 8vo, 5/
Sidney (P.), *Who killed Amy Robesart?* cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Tebudi (Clara), *Elizabeth, Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary*, translated by E. M. Cope, 8vo, 7/6

Geography and Travel.

Bradley (A. G.), *Highways and Byways in the Lake District*, illustrated by J. Pennell, extra cr. 8vo, 6/
Butler (Annie R.), *By the Rivers of Africa, from Cape Town to Uganda*, 4to, 2/6
Cruikshank (J. W. and A. M.), *The Umbrian Towns*, 12mo, 3/6 net.
Directory of Americans resident in London, American Firms and Agencies, cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1901, imp. 8vo, 38/
Lowery (W.), *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-61*, 8vo, 12/6
Skeel (Caroline A. J.), *Travel in the First Century after Christ*, cr. 8vo, 5/
Vizetelly (E.), *From Cyprus to Zanzibar by the Egyptian Delta*, 8vo, 15/
Workman (F. B. and W. H.), *In the Ice World of Himalaya*, Second Edition, 8vo, 6/
Folk-lore.
Fables and Folk-Tales from an Eastern Forest, collected by W. Skeat, 4to, 7/6

Science.

Cement User's and Buyer's Guide, by Calcare, cr. 8vo, 2/3 net.
Dieterich (K.), *Analysis of Resins, Balsams, and Gum-Resins*, with a Bibliography, translated by C. Salter, 8vo, 7/6 net.
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FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Huelien (C.), *Romæ Veteris Tabula*, 9m.
Mummenhoff (E.), *Der Handwerker in der deutschen Vergangenheit*, 4m.

History and Biography.

Reiset (Comte de), *Mes Souvenirs*, 7fr. 50.

Philology.

Hommel (F.), *Aufsätze u. Abhandlungen*, III. 1, 12m. 50.
Pälfantantam, *Das*, übers. v. R. Schmidt, Part 3, 4m.

General Literature.

O'Monroy (R.), *C'est ça l'Amour!* 3fr. 50.

POEMS BY SIR THOMAS HENEAGE AND SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

I RECENTLY purchased a folio manuscript volume bearing the following title: 'A Register of all the Noble Men of England sithence the Conquest Created.' The date when this 'Register' was compiled appears to have been between 1570 and 1590, though there is one entry (which appears, however, to be in a different handwriting) which must have been made as late as 1597. Concerning the contents of the manuscript itself I do not propose to say anything here, my purpose being rather to make known some curious matters which are written at the beginning and end of the volume, and which, as the reader will see, are of more than ordinary interest.

On the third leaf of the manuscript a long description is given of the plot of a play which was performed by the children of Paul's. It is headed thus:—

CHILDREN OF PAULES PLAY.
Publij Ovidij Nasonis Meleager.

This play, which seems to have been in English, and not in Latin, as might perhaps be supposed,* was in five acts, and seems to have been constructed entirely on the classical model, with mythological characters, a chorus, &c. It is described very minutely, act by act. The description is curious, but it is somewhat too long to be printed here. It will be sufficient perhaps to quote the first paragraph, in order to give the reader some idea of the style of it:—

"Actus I. Melpomene, the Tragical muse, is presented with a dumbe shoue of the fatall sisters, Clotho, Lacheis, and Atropos, who by consuming a bronde with fier shoue therby the fate and desteney of Meleager, the sonne of Oeneus, Kinge of Calidon, whose tyme of life to endure no longer then the burning bronde to be consumed: the which Althea his mother hearinge immediatlie quenched, keeping it safte wrapped up in her chest as the onlie thing wheron her sonnes lyfe depended."

I have consulted all the available sources of information, but can find no record of the existence of this play in any of them. It is unfortunate that it has not come down to us, since the description of it makes it certain that, whatever its merits may have been, it was at least a work of more than common interest. Its loss is the more to be regretted since so few plays of the time constructed on the classical model have come down to us.

It is, however, at the end of the manuscript volume that we find the most interesting portion of its contents. This consists of a series of poems, of which all but two are, I believe, unpublished. Whether published or unpublished, however, they at least enable us to add a new name to the roll of Elizabethan poets, and also to assign to Sir Walter Raleigh a poem which has not hitherto been known as his.

Sir Thomas Heneage played a prominent part in the history and politics of his time. He lived through a most eventful period, beginning with the reign of Henry VIII. and living late into the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A biography of him will be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and to that I refer those readers who are curious about him. He was undoubtedly a man of

considerable ability, but it has not hitherto been known that he has some claim to be considered as a poet. My manuscript, however, furnishes evidence sufficient to show that he at least occasionally courted the muses, and not altogether without success.

The poems I have alluded to consist of six short pieces, which occupy two pages of the manuscript. They have, as will be seen, the names of their authors prefixed to them. They are here printed as they appear in the manuscript:—

Sr. Thomas Heneage.

Most welcome love, thou mortall foe to lies,
thou roote of life and ruiner of debate,
an impe of heaven that troth to vertue ties,
a stone of choise that bastard lustes doth hate
a waye to fasten fancy most to reason
in all effects, and enemy most to treason.

A floure of faith that will not vade for smart,
mother of trust and murderer of our woes
in sorowes seas, a cordiall to the hart
that medecyne gives to every grief that growes;
a schoole of witt, a nest of sweet conceit,
a percyng eye that findes a gilt deceit.

A fortress sure which reason must defend,
a hopefull toyle, a most delighthinge band,
affection mazed that lea-dea to happy ende
to ranginge thoughtes a gentle ranginge hande,
a substance sure as will not be undone,
a price of joye for which the wyset runne.

finis.

Sr. Thomas.

The markes of thoughtes and messengers of will
(my friend) be wordes, but they not all to trust,
for wordes be good full oft when thoughtes be ill,
as faire is false though some tyme sweet and iust,
then friends to judge aught and scape the scot
trust none till tyme shall putt their vsardes of.

finis.

Mr. Rawleigh.

Farewell false Love, thou oracle of lies,
a mortall foe and enemy to rest,
an envious boye from whome all cares arise,
a bastard vile, a beast with rage posset,
a way of error, a temple full of treason,
in all effects contrary unto reason.

A poyened serpent, covered all with flowers,
mother of sighes and murer of repose,
a sea of sorowe from whence are drawn such showres
as moystrure lendes to every grieft that growes,
a schoole of gyle, a nest of deep deceit,
a gylded hook that holdes a poyened bait.

A fortress foiled whome reason did defend,
a Cyren's songe, a feaver of the mynde,
a maze wherin affection findes no end,
a raginge clowde that rannes before the winde,
a substance lyke the shadow of the sunne,
a goale of grieft for which the wyset runne.

Finis R.

Sr. Thomas.

Madame who once in paper puts his thoughtes
doth send to danger that was safe at home,
and meaning well doth make his judgment noughte
to thrall his wordes he wotes not well to whom;
yet pullinge back his penne he must confesse
to show his witt he proves his love the lesse.

Finis.

Sr. Tho.

Idle or els but seldome busied best
in court (my Lord) we leade the vaynest life,
where hopes with feares, where joyes with sorowes rest,
but faith is rare, the fayrest wordes be rife.

Heare learne we vice, and looke one vertuous bookes,*
heare fine deceit we should be courtly skill;
our care is heare to waite one wordes and lookes,
and greatest work to follow others will.

Heare scoone a grace, and pride is pleasant thought,
mallice but might and fowlest shifte no shame,
lust but delight, and playnest dealing nought,
wher flattery lykes, and irothe beares oftest blame.

Yet is the cawse not in the place, I finde,
but all the fault is in the faulty mynde.

finis.

Sr. Thomas.

Seldome and short be all our happiest houres
we hear can hold, for why? our hopes and joies
roulinge and false their broding tyme devoures,
which when we trust, alas we finde but toyes.

Hard to obtain, but yet more hastily gon,
be greatest happ, with grudginge envie mateht,
of fairest reedes the fruit is nought or none
with good and evil our lyfe so much is patcht.

Owr twisted blis by tyme is soone untwynde,
to hope and love and fear doth gyve a lashe,
so change gives checke to each unstable mynde
to all delght, and daunger gyves the dashe.

Thus dasht who yet fast troth to vertues lynkes
mak faith to shine, howevert fortune shrinkes.

It must be acknowledged that there is more good sense than poetry in Sir Thomas Heneage's verses, yet I think that no student of our early literature will be ungrateful for this addition to it. If we owed nothing else to Sir Thomas, we ought to be grateful to him for the fact that his poem in praise of love gave rise to Sir Walter Raleigh's reply to it. "Fare-

well, false Love," has never before been attributed to Raleigh, but I think we may now, on the joint evidence of my manuscript and the resemblance in style between it and his other poems, confidently assign it to him. This alone is a clear gain for which we should be grateful to the writer of the manuscript (perhaps Sir Thomas Heneage himself), to whom we owe our somewhat belated acquaintance with the fact.

"Farewell, false Love," as I learn from Mr. Bullen's 'Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age,' first appeared in print in William Byrd's 'Psalms, Sonnets, and Songs,' 1588. The reader who compares the version given above with that given by Mr. Bullen will find a few variations, which are, however, of slight importance. But in Byrd's version there is an additional stanza, which seems to have been an afterthought. Heneage's poem, to which Raleigh's is an answer almost line for line, is in three stanzas only, and therefore the latter would naturally be of equal length. But when it was set to music it was perhaps thought to be too short, and so the additional stanza was added.

There is still another poem written at the end of the volume, though without any indication of its authorship. This is headed "4 Sights." As this is tolerably well known, and is included in Mr. Bullen's 'More Lyrics from Elizabethan Song-Books,'* it is unnecessary to reproduce it here. The question suggests itself whether this poem may not have been written either by Heneage or Raleigh. It is certainly superior to the poems by Sir Thomas which I have quoted, and therefore it would seem that Raleigh has the better title to it, if it is to be attributed to either of them. Though it is certainly not so distinctly in Raleigh's manner as "Farewell, false Love," yet it has enough of his spirit and style to make it worth while to place it among the doubtful poems in any future edition of his works.

BERTRAM DOBELI.

THE σάλιον OF THE GREEKS.

September 3, 1901.

I WILL reply on the several points raised by Mr. Sargeant in his note in the *Athenæum* of Saturday as briefly as possible, and *seriatim*, except that I will take the point in his P.S. before the new question started in the third and last paragraph of the note itself by his unsympathetic and, as I feel, most unjust criticism of Martyn, to whom all subsequent writers on the botanical determination of the plant-names of the ancient Greeks and Romans are under lasting obligation.

1. I do not think the words quoted by Mr. Sargeant from "Ad puerum" refer to wreaths bound with bast (*tilia*), but to chaplets actually formed of *philyra*, the finer membrane of linden bark, or of the pith of the papyrus stalk, cut into strips, and variously prepared, and used as ribbons are to this day for the phylacteries of regal turbans in the East, and by circus riders in the West. See Pliny, xvi. 4 (14), and 14 (25). Compare also 7 below.

2. *Amarus* has a wide range of application. We have its cognate in *amla*, the Hindustani for *Phyllanthus Emblica*, the "acid" fruit of which is found in all Indian "mixed pickles" (a tautology, for "pickle," i.e., *poikilos*, "Pocile," "pigment," "picture," "fleckle," "piquant," all mean "painted," "variegated," and here "mixed"); and the word itself in *marasca*, the Romance for the cherry, and *maraschino*, a liqueur flavoured with the pips of cherry stones. The Romans themselves applied the word to wines of a strong claret or Burgundy like flavour; and it is as applicable to parsley as to wild celery, the specific qualification of which is *graveolens*. But this is a point quite justifiably pressed

* There is a record of a Latin play on the same subject, but it could not have been this one.

* Perhaps this should read "looke we vertue's bookes."

* See the poem beginning
In fields abroad where trumpet shrill doth sound.

by Mr. Sargeant, and I should not resist it but for those other qualifications of *apium* by Virgil—"green" and "slender," and of *σέλινον* by Theophrastus—"flexible," "luxuriant," and "vivid green."

3. The natural habitat of parsley is on seaside rocks; but in cultivation it exacts abundant irrigation and manuring, i.e., manœuvring into a new habitude.

4. As I said, wild celery can certainly be used, not as a basis or a vehicle, but as an adjuvant, or a corrective, of salad, as garlic is, as an adjuvant, to this day in Southern Europe; and it is the fact that the Greeks and Romans, who were at one with us in their appreciation of the beauties of literature and art, seem to have been altogether at sixes and sevens with us in their estimation of certain savours and scents; even as Asiatics still universally are. They use garlic with everything, or else assafoetida, and show their deep relish of it in a manner unknown to Europeans, except as a scandalizing tradition of aldermen. One of the Asiatic names of assafoetida means "angels' food," while an old European name is "sterx Diaboli."

5. I said from the first that the *σέλινον* of Theocritus "was almost certainly parsley," and that the *apium* of Virgil "must be parsley." For this very reason I said it was open to any one to doubt the accepted botanical determination of the plant figured on the coins of Selinus. Nevertheless, regarding the question all round, and by every side-light, I was convinced—i.e., for myself—that it was *apium graveolens*. There is all my "involution."

6. Mr. Sargeant's plant now proves to be the *Seseli tortuosum*, var. *maritimum* of Gussone. This is an interesting fact, and it will have to be fully considered, especially as it grows in the sea-sand just above the blue level of the Mediterranean in front of the green and bosky mound of ruined Selinus; but its habitation in the saline sands there in no way invalidates my statement that *Seseli tortuosum*, L., "the *Siler montanum* of the School of Salernum, grows on the hill-sides, in the clefts of the projecting rocks, of Southern Europe"; and I do not comprehend how it can be in any way "important" to deny me this fact.

7. No prudent man would late in life enter with an open mind into a discussion on the botanical identity of the "hyacinth" of Greek and Roman fable, ritual, poetry, and medicine, Milton's "sanguine flower inscribed with woe"; for the controversy on the question has now gone on actively for over three hundred years—that is, from the time of the Jesuit Jean Louis de la Cerda (1560-1643), Salmasius (1588-1658), John Martyn (1699-1758), and Linneus (1707-78), and, except for myself, it is not closed yet. I will therefore do little more than affirm my conviction of the absolute soundness of Martyn's conclusion that this famous flower was indeed the Martagon lily. The local name of the hyacinth at Hermione, in the territory of Corinth, was *kosmosandalon*, and Pausanias tells us (II. 35, 4) that when the Hermionenses every summer celebrated the festival of the sanctuary of Chthonia on Mount Pron in honour of Demeter it was usual for the boys to join in the procession, robed in white, with garlands on their heads; and he continues:—

"These garlands are plaited of a flower which the inhabitants of the place call *kosmosandalon*. It appears to me that the flower was the hyacinth, for it is like it in size and colour, and bears letters significant of sorrow"—

that is, the letters forming the word *αἰαί* (or, as some say, simply the letter *Υ*, the initial of the youthful Hyacinthus), expressive of the grief of Apollo on the tragical death of the beautiful son of Amyclæ. Also the Hyacinthia, instituted by the Amyclæans and Spartans in honour of Hyacinthus and Apollo, were annually

celebrated at Amyclæ in the month Hecatombeon (of the Lacedæmonian, Attic, and Macedonian calendars), which closely corresponded with our July; and in Sicily this month was named Hyacinthus. This at once strikes out all of the botanical Hyacinthi and pseudo-Hyacinthi (*H. non-scriptus* or *Scilla nutans*, &c.) from the list of floral competitors for the glory of being the classical "hyacinth," for their time of flowering is March and April, that of the Sicilian *H. amethystinus* being April and May. Linneus identified the plant with *Delphinium Ajacis*, which bears marks at the base of the united petals having some resemblance to the capital letters AIAI, forming at once the articulate Greek sigh *αἰαί αἰαί*, and "the repeated first syllable of the name of Ajax,"* after whom this larkspur was therefore named—Pliny, ii. 77 (38). Also it flowers in the height of summer. But Pausanias tells us (I. 35, 3) that the plant which appeared on the island of Salamis for the first time on the death of Ajax had letters on it as on the "hyacinth," but was "smaller than the lily both in flower and leaf." This passage differentiates the Ajacian from the hyacinthine flower, whatever each may have been, and it seems to differentiate the "hyacinth" as "the," or at least "a" lilywort. Salmasius, who is followed therein by Sibthorp (1758-96) and Sprengel (1766-1833), identifies the "hyacinth" with a gladiolus, now botanically named *G. segetum*, and De la Cerda, through confounding the "black hyacinth" of the Greeks (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*) and their medicinal pseudo-hyacinth (*Hyacinthus comosus* or *Muscari comosum*) with the "hyacinth" of classical literature and religion, has hopelessly confused his argument; and so we are left to determine between the respective claims, to the coveted identification, of *G. segetum* and *Lilium Martagon*, the martagon of Southern Europe. It is said by Bochart, Chardin, and others that the word "hyacinth" is a loan from the Semitic, and signifies "red" and "the ruby"; and the classical myth is that the flowers so called sprang from the blood of Hyacinth, although the myth was derived from its colour and name. Nicander ('Theriaca,' 902) qualifies it by *πολύθρνος*, "deeply veiling"; and Theocritus (x. 28) by *γραπτά*, "marked with letters," and he refers (xi. 26) to it as blooming on the hillsides of Sicily. Virgil qualifies it by ('Ecl.' iii. 63) *suave rubens*, by (vi. 53) *mollis*, by ('Georg.' iv. 183) *ferrugineus*, and by ('Æneid,' xi. 69) *languens*. Ovid describes it ('Metam.' x.) as a lily, "not silvery white, but of a purple hue," and "inscribed [by Apollo] on the petals with the words of his own lamentations." Virgil's adjectives exclude *G. segetum*, while they exactly describe the *martagon*; and taken with the passages I have referred to in Pausanias, they have satisfied me for fifty years past that Martyn is "entirely trustworthy" in identifying, not the "black hyacinth" of the Greeks, not the "hyacinth" of Dioscorides, but the "hyacinth" of Homer (II., xiv. 348), Moschus (iii. 6), Nicander, Ovid, and Virgil, with *Lilium Martagon*. It flowers in June, July, and August, and is a native of Greece, Italy—one authority expressly adds, "commune sur les montagnes en Sicile"—France, and Germany. *Kosmosandalon* means, literally, "elegant sandal"; but the diminutive of *sandalon*, "a wooden sole," is *sandalion*, "a surgical bandage," and the word "sandal" really refers to the straps with which this fashion of shoe is fastened to the foot. *Kosmosandalon* may, therefore, not only have been the local name at Hermione of "the hyacinth,"

* Compare Ausonius, Idyl vi. i:—

Quorum per ripas nebuloso lumine marcent
Fleti olim regum et puerorum nomina flores,
Mirator Narcissus, et Cebalides Hyacinthus,
Et Crocus auricomans, et murice pictus Adonis,
Et tragico scriptus gemitu Salaminus Æas.

but a general term (although this nowhere appears) for a beautiful chaplet. Compare *philyra*, 1, above.

All these questions should be taken up by a young, thoroughly trained classical scholar, with all-round learning, and devoted to botany, who would deal with them after the manner in which Mr. Darcy Wentworth Thompson has dealt with the Greek birds. The classical beasts and fishes, and minerals also, should be similarly treated; and then the Clarendon Press or Messrs. Macmillan & Co. might be induced to organize a staff, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Frazer, to translate, edit, and exhaustively annotate Pliny's 'Natural History.' The field is ripe already to harvest.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Calymnos, Turkey, August 24th, 1901.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD states in the *Athenæum* of August 10th that in modern Greek parsley is called *σέλινον*. This is not so. Parsley is called "maïdanós," as in Turkish (I don't know the origin of the word). *Σέλινον* is celery, either wild or cultivated.

Sir George Birdwood also argues that celery in the Levant is cropped in September and October, and therefore cannot have been used at the Nemean games, which were in August. One of his premises at least is false, for both wild celery and garden celery, which is the same plant and is not here blanched, but cooked and eaten as a herb, are obtainable all through the summer.

W. R. PATON.

HARRIET MEURICOFFRE.

7, Berkeley Street, Cheltenham, September 9th, 1901.

THE recently published memoir of a noble career "appeals," as the *Athenæum* of the 7th inst. truly prognosticated in its review of it, "to more than one class of readers." It comprises me among the number in *propria personâ*, and I may claim to be a fairly competent representative of those countless individuals whom Madame Meuricoffre laid under deep obligation for life, and oftentimes for life itself.

Thirty years ago I made her acquaintance in Naples, and knew her in the first instance merely as an hospitable Englishwoman married to M. Meuricoffre, a rich Swiss banker and Consul for the Helvetian Republic. Her house during my six years' residence in Naples was always open to her compatriots, and she frequently welcomed officers of her Majesty's ships of war as guests when stationed near.

During the year 1871 I fell desperately ill from hemorrhage of the lungs at Castellammare, and as Madame Meuricoffre was in *villeggiatura* close by at Quisisana, she overwhelmed me with perpetual acts of kindness. Am I ungrateful to recall that among the books she lent me for light reading during my convalescence were certain essays on woman's rights, &c., written by her sister Josephine Butler? Her many charitable deeds after the earthquake at Casamicciola in the island of Ischia, and her care of orphans in the dread cholera year 1884 at Naples, remain imperishable acts of unfading memory. Neapolitans have other reasons to regret her death, and her place among the Waldensian Christians in Naples will not readily be filled up.

Allow me here to add a similar story to that recorded by her and quoted by your reviewer of Italian ignorance of Holy Writ. The attributing to Cavour of a familiar passage taken from the Bible is somewhat lighted up by its incarnate patriotism, but what can illuminate the naïve confession once made to me by an Italian lady of rank sitting in the stalls of the old Argentina Theatre at Rome? Intensely mystified by a stage display of ballet-dancers, she inquired what all the dumb-show meant; and on being told that it mimicked and elucidated the parable of the Prodigal Son, she still vacantly gazed, no wiser than

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before! The "fatted calf" conveyed no meaning to her, and was nothing more than a silly fable of an inferior librettist. Surely a mild warning to all against commingling sacred things with profane. WILLIAM MERCER.

A NOTE ON 'WYNNERE AND WASTOURE.'

G. N.'s argument in his note dated August 3rd was based on the assumption that Wynnere (= the Papal party) vituperated Scharshill, who was Chief Justice from 1350 to 1357, in which year he was excommunicated by the Pope. I pointed out that it is not Wynnere, but his opponent Wastoure, who utters the words in question, and that this all-important fact (coupled with the clearest evidence that the poet associates the lawyers with the Papal party) tended to confirm the other points of evidence in favour of dating the piece before 1357.

G. N. now retorts that, while he admits his "slip," the detail was "immaterial" for his point—the date. He actually attempts to make out that the poet describes indiscriminately the banners of both armies, whereas it is distinctly stated in the poem that those described are the banners of one army, viz., Wynnere's. Rightly feeling that he was losing the due sense of proportion, the author tersely summarizes the other army:—

But sekere on that other tye are sadde men of armes,
Bode gwyeres of blode, bowmen many,
That if they strike one stroke stynt they ne thyken,
Till owtir here appon bethe be hewen to deth.

On æsthetic grounds G. N. proposes to ignore the value of this troublesome piece of evidence: "it makes a very lopsided narrative," he writes, "if no detail whatever is found for one of the contending armies." With "the beautiful if oppressive humility" which, according to my critic, is quite beyond his emulation, I venture to question G. N.'s artistic sense, and at the same time to express my astonishment that one who writes with so much exaltation of "historical documents, in the highest sense," and "disinterested historical criticism," should allow his purely personal æsthetic judgment to override the stern despotism of documentary fact.

No new evidence has so far been adduced by G. N. in support of "circa 1357-8" instead of "circa 1350" as the date of the poem—not even his "working hypothesis" connecting the Garter poems with special chivalric and Round Table functions (a well-known theory first propounded by myself, and referred to in the volume under discussion)—not even his most clinching argument and original observation (a well-nigh fatal home-thrust) that "the alliterative poems are not mere puzzles for philologists"—nor even his final prophetic utterance, which I readily endorse, that "before we end with the alliterative poems we shall perhaps see that there is a point in the difference between 1350 and 1358."

I. GOLLANCZ.

THE PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE following are among the books in preparation at the Clarendon Press: Tetraevangelium Sanctum, editio Georgius Henrius Gwilliam, S.T.B.,—The Coptic Version of the New Testament, in the Northern Dialect, with Introduction, Critical Apparatus, and Literal English Translation, Vols. III. and IV. (completing the work),—Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Kings, by Mr. C. F. Burney,—Texts from Mount Athos, by Mr. K. Lake ("Studia Biblica," V. ii.),—Samaritan Liturgies, edited by Mr. A. Cowley,—Eusebius, *Præparatio Evangelica*, edited and translated by Dr. E. H. Gifford,—Eusebii *Chronicorum Liber*, edited, with facsimiles, by Mr. J. K. Fotheringham,—Latin Versions of the Canons of the Greek Councils of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, by Mr. C. H. Turner, Part II.,—

Sancti Irenæi *Nouum Testamentum*, edited by Dr. Sanday,—Nova *Legenda Angliæ*, new edition, 2 vols.,—History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction, by the late Dr. R. W. Dixon, Vols. V. and VI., edited by Dr. Henry Gee,—Old Testament Lessons, by U. Z. Rule,—Manual of the Four Gospels, by Dr. T. H. Stokoe: Part I. The Gospel Narrative; Part II. The Gospel Teaching,—Homer: *Odyssey XIII.-XXIV.*, edited by Mr. D. B. Monro,—Greek Historical Inscriptions, second edition, by Mr. E. L. Hicks and Mr. G. F. Hill,—Scenes from Sophocles, *Antigone*, edited by Mr. C. E. Laurence,—An Elementary Greek Grammar, by Mr. Barrow Allen,—*Ætina*: a Critical Recension of the Text, based on a new Examination of MSS., with Prolegomena, Translation, Textual and Exegetical Commentary, Excursus, and complete Index of the Words, by Mr. Robinson Ellis,—*Plantus*: Rudens, edited, with Notes, short Appendix on Prosody and Principal Metres, &c., by Mr. E. A. Sonnenschein.—"Oxford Classical Texts": *Homeri Ilias*, Tom. I., by Mr. D. B. Monro and Mr. T. W. Allen; *Euripidis Tragediæ*, Tom. I., by Mr. G. G. A. Murray; *Propertii Carmina*, by Mr. J. S. Phillimore; *Ciceronis Opera Rhetorica*, by Prof. A. S. Wilkins,—Part X. of A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, edited by Drs. F. Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs,—A Compendious Syriac Dictionary, by Mrs. Margoliouth, Part IV.,—A Catalogue of the Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu MSS. in the Bodleian Library, by Prof. Ethé, Part II.,—*Rāmānuja's Sribhāshya*, translated by Mr. G. Thibaut ("Sacred Books of the East," Vol. XLVIII., completing the second series),—*King Horn*, edited by Mr. Joseph Hall,—*The Lay of Havelok the Dane*, edited by Prof. Skeat,—Vol. IV. of the Complete Works of John Gower (Latin Works), edited by Mr. G. C. Macaulay,—Plays and Poems of Robert Greene, edited by Mr. Churton Collins,—The Works of Thomas Kyd, edited by Mr. F. S. Boas,—The Works of John Lyly, edited by Mr. Warwick Bond,—Elizabethan Critical Essays (1570-1603), edited by Mr. Gregory Smith,—Milton's Prosody, by Mr. R. Bridges, and Classical Metres in English Verse, by Mr. Johnson Stone,—The Troubadours of Dante, by Mr. H. J. Chaytor,—Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea, edited by the late Dr. Buchheim, with Introduction by Prof. Dowden,—Helps to German Prose Composition, by Mr. E. Ehrke,—A Summary Catalogue of Bodleian MSS., by Mr. F. Madan, Vols. V. and VI.,—A New English Dictionary, founded mainly on the Materials collected by the Philological Society, edited by Dr. Murray, completion of Vol. V. (H-K), and further portions,—Studies in History and Jurisprudence, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, 2 vols.,—British Colonies and Protectorates, by the late Sir Henry Jenkyns,—"Oxford Musical Series": The Polyphonic Period, Part I., by H. E. Wooldridge; The Seventeenth Century, by Sir C. Hubert H. Parry; and The Age of Bach and Handel, by Mr. Fuller Maitland,—Asoka, the Buddhist Emperor of India, by Mr. Vincent A. Smith,—Asser's Life of King Alfred and the Annals of Saint Neots, edited by Mr. W. H. Stevenson,—Life and Correspondence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, by Mr. R. B. Merriman,—The Welsh Wars of Edward I., by Mr. J. E. Morris,—The Memoirs of Bishop Burnet, derived from Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 6584, Bodleian Add. MSS. D. 24 and 21, and edited, with Notes and a Prefatory Essay on the Text of the History, by Miss H. F. Foxcroft,—History of Agriculture and Prices, by the late Prof. Thorold Rogers, Vol. VII.,—The Landnáma-bók, edited by the late Mr. Vigfússon and Prof. York Powell, 2 vols.,—An Antiquarian Companion to English History,

edited by Mr. F. P. Barnard,—Historical Atlas of Modern Europe, from the Decline of the Roman Empire, comprising also Maps of parts of Asia and of the New World connected with European History, edited by Mr. R. L. Poole, Parts XXVIII.-XXX.,—A Study of the Ethics of Spinoza, by Mr. H. H. Joachim,—*Ἐπαγωγή*: an Essay, by Prof. Cook Wilson,—Selections from the Cambridge Platonists, edited by Mr. E. T. Campagnac. The following works are in preparation for the series of "Anecdota Oxoniensia": Collations from the Codex Cluniacensis s. Holkhamicus, a Ninth-Century Manuscript of Cicero in Lord Leicester's Library at Holkham, by Prof. Peterson; Firdausi's *Yūsuf and Zalikhā*, edited by Prof. Ethé; *Kāva Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, edited by Prof. Eggeling; *Bale's Index Britanniae Scriptorum*, edited by Mr. R. L. Poole and Miss Mary Bateson.

Mr. William Heinemann's autumn announcements include: Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., by Sir Walter Armstrong, with an Introduction by the late Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson, and a *Catalogue Raisonné* of Raeburn's Works by Mr. Caw, Curator of the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland, with 66 photogravures,—An Introduction to the Italian Renaissance, by M. Heinrich Wölfflin, illustrated,—The World's History, edited by Dr. Helmolt, with an Introductory Essay by the Right Hon. James Bryce, to be completed in eight volumes,—the first three volumes of the "Great Peoples Series," edited by Prof. York Powell: The Spanish People, by Major Martin Hume; The French People, by Mr. Arthur Hassall; and The Russian People, by Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly,—The Regions of the World, a series of twelve volumes descriptive of the physical environment of the nations, edited by Mr. Mackinder,—All the Russias, by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P.,—The Mastery of the Pacific, by Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun,—The Last of the Masai, by Sidney Langford and Hildegard Hinde,—Italian Journeys, by Mr. W. D. Howells, with 12 photogravures and 32 full-page and many text illustrations from drawings by Mr. Pennell,—A Vanished Arcadia, by Mr. Cunningham Graham,—Lord Milner and his Work, by Mr. Iwan-Müller,—An Illustrated History of English Literature, by Dr. Garnett and Mr. Gosse, in 4 vols.,—Vols. XI. and XII. of "Literatures of the World": A History of Modern Scandinavian Literature, by Dr. George Brandes, of Copenhagen; and A History of Hungarian Literature, by Dr. Zoltan Beöthy,—Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature, translated from the Danish of Dr. Brandes: Vol. II. The Romantic School in Germany; Vol. III. The Reaction in France; Vol. IV. Naturalism in England; Vol. V. The Romantic School in France; Vol. VI. Young Germany,—The Essays of an ex-Librarian, by Dr. Garnett,—The French and English Word-Book, by Dr. Edgren and Mr. P. B. Burnet,—The Play of Man, by Prof. Karl Groos, translated by Mrs. Baldwin,—Fairy Tales from the Swedish of Baron G. Djurklou, by Mr. Brekstad, with illustrations,—The Soul of a Cat, by Margaret Benson, with photographs and illustrations by Madame H. Ronner,—Monte Carlo Anecdotes and Systems of Play, by V. B.,—a volume of poems by Mr. Arthur Symons,—Poems selected from Schiller, by Mr. E. P. Arnold-Forster,—Hypolympia; or, the Gods in the Island (an Ironic Fantasy), by Mr. Gosse,—The Awakening, by Mr. Haddon Chambers,—The Second in Command, by Capt. R. Marshall,—Giocanda, by Gabriele d'Annunzio, translated by Mr. Arthur Symons,—The Right of Way, by Mr. Gilbert Parker,—Spindle and Plough, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney,—Joseph Khassan, Half-Caste, by A. J. Dawson,—Sons of the Sword, by Mrs. Woods,—Gillette's Marriage, by Mamie Bowles,—The

Glowworm, by May Bateman,—The Garden of Olives, by "Kassandra Vivaria,"—The Provençale, by Mr. T. A. Cook,—The Story of Eden, by Dolf Wyllarde,—Some Women I have Known, by Maarten Maartens,—a uniform edition of the novels of Matilde Serao: The Ballet Girl, and On Guard, Sentinel; The Conquest of Rome; Sister Giovanna of the Cross, &c.,—new volumes of "The Dollar Library of American Fiction,"—"A Century of French Romance," edited by Mr. Gosse, a library edition, in twelve volumes: The Chartrreuse de Parme, with an Introduction by Mr. Maurice Hewlett; Les Deux Jeunes Mariées, with an Introduction by Mr. George Moore; La Tulipe Noire, with an Introduction by Dr. Garnett; Mauprat, with an Introduction by "John Oliver Hobbes"; Carmen and Colomba, with an Introduction by Mr. Arthur Symons; Notre Dame de Paris, with an Introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang; The Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre, with an Introduction by Mr. Harland; La Dame aux Camélias, with an Introduction by the editor; Madame Bovary, with an Introduction by Mr. James; Le Nabab, with an Introduction by Prof. Trent; Renée Maupérin, with an Introduction by Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly; Pierre et Jean, with an Introduction by the Earl of Crewe.

Messrs. Charles Griffin & Co.'s announcements include: Elementary Coal-Mining: for the Use of Students, Miners, and others preparing for Examinations, by Mr. George L. Kerr,—A Dictionary of Textile Fibres, by William I. Hannan,—Sanitary Engineering: a Practical Manual of Town Drainage and Sewage and Refuse Disposal, by Francis Wood, A.M.Inst.C.E.,—Ferments and their Action: a Text-Book on the Chemistry and Physics of Fermentative Changes, by Carl Oppenheimer, translated from the German by Mr. Ainsworth Mitchell, F.I.C., F.C.S.,—Tables and Data for the Use of Analysts, Chemical Manufacturers, and Scientific Chemists, by Prof. J. Castell-Evans,—an introductory volume, on Properties of Matter, of a Text-Book of Physics, by Dr. J. H. Poynting and Mr. J. J. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S.,—Diseases of the Organs of Respiration: an Epitome of the Etiology, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, by Dr. Samuel West,—and the eighteenth annual issue of the Official Year-Book of Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Messrs. Bell's forthcoming works include: Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., his Life and Works, by A. L. Baldry,—Fra Filippo Lippi, by Edward C. Strutt,—a second edition of Mr. Marillier's Illustrated Chronicle of Dante Gabriel Rossetti,—French Decoration and Furniture in the Eighteenth Century, by Lady Dilke,—The Study and Criticism of Italian Art, by Mr. Bernhard Berenson,—The Print-Collector's Handbook, by Mr. Alfred Whitman,—History of the Tower of London, by Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower,—Shropshire Houses, Past and Present, illustrated from drawings by the late Stanley Leighton, M.P., with descriptive letterpress by the artist, First Series,—Holbein's Pictures at Windsor Castle, historically and critically described by Mr. Ernest Law,—The Chatsworth Van Dyck Sketch-Book, by Mr. Lionel Cust,—The Founders of the Church as depicted by the Great Masters, by Mrs. Arthur Bell (N. D'Anvers),—The Odes of Keats, illustrated by Mr. Anning Bell, miniature edition,—in the "British Artists Series," English Pre-Raphaelite Painters, by Percy Bate, second edition,—"The Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture," edited by Dr. G. C. Williamson: Francia, by the editor; Brunelleschi, by Leader Scott; Mantegna, by Maud Cruttwell; Rembrandt, by Mr. Malcolm Bell; Wilkie, by Lord Ronald Gower; Giotto, by F. Mason Perkins; El Greco, by Manuel B. Cossio,—

"Handbooks of the Great Craftsmen," edited by Dr. Williamson, editor of the "Great Masters" Series: The Pavement Masters of Siena (1486-1551), Workers in Graftito, by Mr. R. H. Hobart Cust; Peter Vischer (1455-1529), Bronze Founder, by Cecil Headlam; The Ivory Workers of the Middle Ages, by A. M. Cust,—"Bell's Miniature Series of Painters," first volumes: Sir Edward Burne-Jones, by Mr. Malcolm Bell; Velasquez, by Dr. Williamson; Fra Angelico, by Dr. Williamson; Watteau and his Pupils, by Mr. Edgumbe Staley; G. F. Watts, R.A., by C. T. Bateman; George Romney, by Rowley Cleve,—King Fritz's A.D.C., a novel, by Frank Hird,—The Life of Napoleon I., by Mr. John Holland Rose,—A History of Modern Europe from the Fall of Constantinople, by the late Dr. Dyer, Vols. III. to VI., revised and continued to the end of the nineteenth century by Mr. Arthur Hassall,—History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages, by Gregorovius, translated by Mrs. Hamilton, Vol. VIII. (completing the work),—new volumes of "Bohn's Libraries": Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols.; Vol. II. of The Letters of Thomas Gray, edited by Mr. Tovey; The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D., edited by Temple Scott,—in the "Handbooks of English Literature," edited by Prof. Hales: The Age of Shakespeare, by Mr. Seecombe and Mr. J. W. Allen; an elementary treatise on the Differential Calculus, by Prof. A. Lodge, and one on Cubic and Quartic Curves by Mr. A. B. Basset,—in Bell's "Science Series": Elementary Science, by Mr. Jones and Dr. Macnair; Inorganic Chemistry, by Prof. Walker, of Dundee; and Vol. II. of An Introduction to the Comparative Anatomy of Animals, by Mr. Bourne,—in Bell's "Illustrated Classics": The Athenians in Sicily, by Dr. C. Compton,—and in Bell's "Elementary Series": The De Senectute, edited by Mr. Warman; and the De Amicitia, edited by Mr. Massé; also a Greek Reader, by Mr. Marchant.

Messrs. Luzac & Co. have the following publications in preparation: An Arabic Manual in the Syriac Dialect, by Mr. L. E. Crow (a new volume of Luzac's "Oriental Grammar" series),—Pfungst's German Buddhist, translated by L. F. de Wilde,—The Udana, translated by Major-General D. M. Strong,—a new edition of The Economy of Human Life, with Preface by Mr. Douglas M. Gane,—and Luzac's "Semitic Texts and Translations" series, Vols. IX. and X.: History of Rabban Hormizd, Syriac text translated by Dr. Wallis Budge.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers's new list includes a new edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature, in 3 vols. (Vol. I. ready in November), edited by Dr. David Patrick,—Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language, edited by the Rev. T. Davidson,—The Nineteenth Century Series, 25 vols., edited by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, Mr. Castell Hopkins, and the Rev. T. S. Lincolnton,—Poetry of Robert Burns, with Life and Notes by Dr. W. Wallace, illustrations from original drawings by Mr. Martin Hardie, Mr. W. D. Mackay, Mr. G. O. Reid, Mr. R. B. Nisbet, and Mr. G. Pirie,—A Nest of Girls, by E. Westyn Timlow,—three books by L. T. Meade: Girls of the True Blue, A Very Naughty Girl, and Cosy Corner; or, How We Kept a Farm,—The Kopje Garrison: a Tale of the Boer War, by Mr. Manville Fenn,—Courage and Conflict, a series of stories by G. A. Henty, G. Manville Fenn, F. T. Bullen, Fred Whishaw, &c.,—A Popular Girl: a Tale of School Life in Germany, by May Baldwin,—The Argonauts of the Amazon, by C. R. Kenyon,—Jerry Dodds, Millionaire: a School Yarn of Merriment and Mystery, by H. Barrow-North,—Out of Bounds: a Series of School Stories, by Andrew Home,— "My

Pretty" and her Brother "Too," and other Stories, by Mrs. Molesworth,—More Animal Stories, edited by Robert Cochrane,—and Lassie, by the author of 'Laddie,' 'Tip-Cat,' &c. The firm's list of school-books includes: Selections from the Best English Authors, edited by Prof. A. F. Murison,—New Scheme History Readers,—Geographical Readers of the Continents, illustrated,—and Geographical Manuals of the Continents, illustrated.

LORD MORRIS.

THOUGH Lord Morris was not a literary man, a collection of his sayings would show that he was a political thinker of no small importance, and that, although of necessity a bystander during his judicial life, his criticisms and suggestions were of no small value to those who had the sense to accept them. He had that peculiar type of Irish intellect which still survives in Col. Sanderson; he was serious in his wit, and witty in his seriousness. He was also very Irish in this, that he was no great reader, but a great talker, who both learnt to know men and women, and enforced his convictions upon others, by conversation. If you met him in the street he would stop and talk for ten minutes, for he never was in a hurry; and during those minutes you would often hear wit from him, always practical wisdom. His insight into character was almost infallible, and therefore his personal recommendation, apart from official politeness, was invaluable. He was not the least pugnacious, and even cautious in avoiding conflicts and controversies. He had that extreme humaneness in him which kept him all his life from all the forms of sport with which his Galway home was surrounded. He never took a gun or a rod in his hand. And he also dwelt with frequent satisfaction upon this good fortune of his judicial work, that during his more than twenty years on the Irish bench he had never delivered a capital sentence. But upon political incapacity and folly, especially in the treatment of Ireland, he was merciless, and would murder pretending statesmen with an epigram. He used to say that in all the Cabinets he had dealt with he found that, with a few notable exceptions, the members were men who could never have earned 200*l.* a year at an honest profession. He said that after long experience he found he could trust short-haired men and long-haired women, a distinction, he added, which carries you a long way into human character. Like some other great wits, he was not of a very cheerful character. His spirits, at least in later years, were often depressed, and he always expressed most gloomy views upon the future of Ireland. He had often suffered from dyspepsia, even in early life, and his occasional moroseness on the bench was always attributed to that cause. But at no time did he show that cheerfulness of temper which serves as a continual feast to many a poor and struggling Irishman.

His successes in life were prompt, great, and lasting. Of late years he was a notable figure in London society, and played his game of whist frequently in the Athenæum Club. But his characteristic place in that club was in the hall, where he met his many friends coming in and going out, and refreshed them with the perennial flow of his delightful talk. At Spiddal he kept his comfortable house open with large and simple hospitality, the centre of a home where his every word was law, the landlord of a poor but happy tenantry, living in a country of hard rocks, with tender hearts and refined manners, possibly the remnants of the primitive race driven into barren corners by the invading Celts. There was no more loyal son of his Church, but he was of that chosen few who had not bowed their knee to the Ultramontane Baal, and he even came out in open opposition

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to local clerical influences in the recent contest for the representation of Galway.

The real ground of the many friendships he made in life was his habit of probing human nature for good, and not for evil. He saw clearly all the moral faults, but he saw through them to the moral soundness beneath, and no man was more zealous in contradicting ill-natured judgments or in crushing libellous gossip. Hence his conversation was edifying in the truest sense; it expressed the judgment of a good man upon the good things in other men. Even the politicians whom he lashed were to him good men gone astray from vanity or folly, not miscreants planning the ruin of their fellows.

His appearance was such as to suggest his character. His tall, straight figure and the strong lines of his face marked him as no ordinary man. When alone his expression was severe, as of a man with his mind full of serious thoughts. But as soon as he saw a friend approaching or joined in a conversation, his features lit up with sympathy and presently with humour. He and Lady Morris—truly a helpmeet for him—were welcome guests everywhere; and no wonder, for they were the life and salt of society. To have known him was a great privilege; to remember him, now that he is gone, a lasting antidote to the trivialities of ordinary life.

Literary Gossip.

THE Crown Prince of Siam is going to publish a collection of essays, the result of his Oxford studies, on 'The War of the Polish Succession.'

MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY is passing for the press some 'Recollections' of his residence in England, and of the famous persons he met in his capacity of newspaper correspondent and otherwise. A number of portraits will illustrate his pages.

THE Rev. Thomas Davidson, M.A., editor of 'Chambers's English Dictionary,' has completed his labours on 'Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language,' which will soon be published. This is said to be quite a new work, and to contain considerably over one hundred thousand references, including the most recent words entitled to a place in a dictionary of the English language.

DR. M. R. JAMES is preparing an edition of the catalogues of the ancient libraries of Christ Church Priory and St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury, together with those of the libraries of Canterbury College, Oxford, and Dover Priory. In addition to introduction and notes, the book will contain an attempt to identify the extant volumes. It will be published at the Cambridge University Press.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will publish before the end of the month the third volume of the collected edition of Mr. Robert Bridges's works. The volume will contain the first part of 'Nero,' 'Achilles in Scyros,' and notes. On the same date Lady Newdigate-Newdegate's work 'Cavalier and Puritan in the Days of the Stuarts,' the publication of which was postponed last spring, will be issued by the same firm. It is drawn from the unpublished news-letters found in the muniment room at Arbury, and includes a biographical account of their recipient, Sir Richard Newdigate.

MRS. MEYNELL, who left last week for a visit to America, is to deliver lectures in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and other

places on the 'Poets of the Late Seventeenth Century,' including Vaughan and Crashaw.

A VOLUME of poems in aid of Queen Alexandra's Fund for Soldiers and Sailors will be issued shortly by Messrs. MacLehose, publishers to the University of Glasgow. It has been edited by Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews, and contains contributions from the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Alfred Austin, Robert Bridges, the Earl of Crewe, Mr. John Davidson, Mr. Austin Dobson, the Marquis of Dufferin, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Henley, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Lang, Mr. Lecky, Sir Alfred Lyall, Dr. George Mac Donald, Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. Meredith, Sir L. Morris, Mr. H. Newbolt, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Mr. William Watson, and Mr. Watts-Dunton.

IN 'A Sailor's Log,' which will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in this country, Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, of the United States Navy, has written his autobiography. The rear-admiral is a friend of Mr. Kipling, and his volume, which is plentifully besprinkled with anecdote, contains some characteristic lines written by the poet after a visit to the author's ship.

MESSRS. W. & R. CHAMBERS will have ready early in November the first volume of an entirely new edition of their 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' which will be completed in three volumes, and edited by Dr. David Patrick, the editor of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.' The success of a small work on English literature first suggested to Robert Chambers the idea of what was termed in the original prospectus of 1842 a whole English library fused down into one volume. Dr. Robert Carruthers, of Inverness, assisted in carrying out this project, and the book appeared in 1843-4. The second edition of 1858, as well as the third in 1876, were revised by Dr. Carruthers. The book had a most successful career, and testimonies as to its usefulness have come from every section of the reading public. The new edition, although based on the former book, has been greatly extended and in large measure reconstructed and rewritten. The editor has been fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Stopford Brooke upon Anglo-Saxon literature; Mr. Edmund Gosse writes on Spenser and other Elizabethan authors; Mr. A. W. Pollard is responsible for almost all the Early English writers; Mr. Andrew Lang discourses on ballads; Prof. Saintsbury on Dryden; Mr. Sidney Lee on Shakespeare; Mr. A. H. Bullen on Restoration literature; and Dr. T. Hume Brown on Buchanan and Knox.

IN conjunction with a Canadian firm Messrs. W. & R. Chambers intend issuing a set of twenty-five volumes of a "Nineteenth Century" series of books, the first volume of which, on the 'Religious Progress of the Century,' by the Rev. W. R. Withrow, is expected to be ready in November. Each volume of the series is intended to present in a popular way the progress which was made in the subject with which it deals during the nineteenth century. Amongst the volumes to be issued are 'Progress of the British Empire,' by Mr. Stanley Little; 'Wars of the Century,' and the Development of Military Science,' by Mr. Oscar Browning; 'Fine Arts of the

Century,' by Mr. William Sharp; 'Progress of India, China, and Japan,' by Sir Richard Temple; 'British Sovereigns in the Century,' by Mr. T. H. S. Escott; 'Progress of South Africa,' by Dr. Theal; 'Progress of Science in the Century,' by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, &c.

'KING FRITZ'S A.D.C.' is the title of a novel by Mr. Frank Hird which will shortly be published. The action of the story deals for the most part with the political intrigues of a small German Court, that of Ehrenfelberstein, with which the chief characters are closely connected. But it also deals incidentally with English military society in Cairo, the chief episode in this portion of the book being not altogether an invention.

MISS GRATIANA CHANTER, whose book 'The Rainbow Garden' (eight stories, illustrated by as many sketches) Mr. Brimley Johnson has ready for publication, is a niece of Charles Kingsley.

THE death of Mr. Evelyn Abbott will excite general regret. A hard-working tutor for many years at Balliol, in spite of physical drawbacks he exercised a steady and wholesome influence on his college; and he was known to the world outside Oxford by editing the volume of essays called 'Hellenica,' by being joint author with Prof. L. Campbell of the biography of Jowett, and by his 'History of Greece,' of which the third part appeared last year. The school-books he published were not so fortunate, for exact scholarship was not his strong point.

MAXIME GORKY, the new Russian novelist, whom the publishers are endeavouring to boom, has had one of those extraordinary careers which would perhaps be rejected as too romantic if sketched in fiction. He has been shoemaker, pedlar, painter, dock-hand, baker, and tramp. Through these vicissitudes he maintained a hardly gratified thirst for knowledge, and even in his poorest days he could always claim a book or two among his possessions. Then he began to write the story of the life he knew, illumined by pity, darkened by pessimism, the hopeless, sodden pessimism of the submerged. His sketches and tales were so realistic, so full of the spirit of the soil, that the vagrant rapidly became the author, and now he is a literary lion. His last novel 'Foma Gordeyev' will be submitted to England's judgment by Mr. Fisher Unwin, who has secured the authorized translation by Miss Isabel Hapgood.

AT the Anglo-Russian Literary Society's meeting on October 1st at the Imperial Institute, the first meeting of the session, Mr. James Baker, F.R.G.S., will read a paper on 'Pushkin and Bodenstedt, from Personal Chat with Bodenstedt.'

FATHER JOHN GERARD, S.J., is about to publish, through Messrs. Burns & Oates, his 'Course of Instructions for Catholic Youth,' orally familiar to several generations of Stonyhurst boys.

MESSRS. BICKNELL & WRIGLEY write to us from 34, Norfolk Street, Strand:—

"May we, as Mr. Grant Richards's solicitors, point out how entirely wrong an impression your recent paragraph about Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposed work on the Post Offices of all Nations must give to your readers? The

facts are far different. Our client paid Mr. Henniker Heaton a considerable sum in advance on account of the book three years ago, and it was to have been published in the early part of 1899. Mr. Henniker Heaton, however, obtained an extension of time from our client, and delivered the MS. on April 1st, 1900; but then the MS. was in such a state that our client, after taking literary advice, had to refuse to accept it as the book for which he had contracted."

WE regret to hear of the death last week of Mr. Edward Clowes, of the well-known firm of printers.

ACCOUNTS from San Francisco state that the monument erected to Goethe and Schiller by the citizens of German descent in California was recently unveiled amid great festivities. The bronze statue is a copy of the well-known Weimar monument.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers are Reports on Dublin Institutions of Science and Art (4d.), Statistics of Higher Grade Schools conducted by School Boards (1d.), and Report of Queen's College, Galway, for 1900-1 (3d.).

SCIENCE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at Glasgow, 1901. By Prof. Arthur W. Rücker, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., Sec.R.S., President.

THE President's address contains no startling novelties, but is an *apologia* for the received methods of physical theorizing as typified by the example of the atomic theory, to which the greater part of the address is devoted.

The introductory paragraphs refer to the beginning of a new reign and of a new century, to the reputation conferred on the University of Glasgow by the lifework of Lord Kelvin, to Mr. Carnegie's magnificent educational endowments, to the Educational Section just added to the British Association, and to the severe losses which physical science has sustained during the past year by the deaths of Tait, Rowland, V. Jones, and Fitzgerald.

The President then proceeds to announce his subject:—

"A third and humbler task remains, viz., to fix our attention on some of the hypotheses and assumptions on which the fabric of modern theoretical science has been built, and to inquire whether the foundations have been so 'well and truly' laid that they may be trusted to sustain the mighty superstructure which is being raised upon them.....Dalton's atomic theory was first given to the world by a Glasgow professor—Thomas Thomson—in the year 1807, Dalton having communicated it to him in 1804. Rumford's and Davy's experiments on the nature of heat were published in 1798 and 1799 respectively, and the celebrated Bakerian Lecture, in which Thomas Young established the undulatory theory by explaining the interference of light, appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1801. The key-notes of the physical science of the nineteenth century were thus struck as the century began by four of our fellow-countrymen."

Doubts have arisen as to whether the atomic theory, with which the mechanical theory of heat is closely bound up, and the theory of the existence of an ether, have not served their purpose, and whether the time has not come to reconsider them. Poincaré

and Poynting have recently discussed the true meaning of our scientific methods of interpretation, Dr. James Ward has delivered an attack of great power on many positions which eminent scientific men have occupied, and Haeckel has defined in a popular manner his very definite views as to the solution of the "riddle of the universe."

"To keep the discussion within reasonable limits, I shall illustrate the principles under review by means of the atomic theory, with comparatively little reference to the ether..... The question is whether the hypotheses which are at the base of the scientific theories now most generally accepted are to be regarded as accurate descriptions of the constitution of the universe around us, or merely as convenient fictions."

"From the practical point of view it is a matter of secondary importance whether our theories and assumptions are correct, if only they guide us to results which are in accord with facts. The whole fabric of scientific theory may be regarded merely as a gigantic 'aid to memory,' as a means for producing apparent order out of disorder by codifying the observed facts and laws in accordance with an artificial system, and thus arranging our knowledge under a comparatively small number of heads. The simplification introduced by a scheme which enables us to argue from a few first principles makes theories of practical use. By means of them we can foresee the results of combinations and predict future events."

It is conceivable that the correlation of natural phenomena could be represented with a large measure of success by means of an imaginary machine which, like a map or diagram, was in many ways unlike the things it represented, but, like a working model, imitated the behaviour of the things and enabled us to make predictions regarding them.

If the laws of the working model could be expressed by mathematical formulæ, the model might be discarded when it had served its purpose as a mere aid in the construction of equations. But if this is to be the end of the study of nature, the construction of the model is not essential. If the relations can be discovered without it, so much the better. The highest form of theory, it may be said, is that which has given up the attempt to form clear mental pictures of the constitution of matter, and expresses the facts and laws by language and symbols which lead to results that are true whatever be our view as to the real nature of the objects with which we deal. From this point of view the atomic theory becomes not so much false as unnecessary; it may be regarded as an attempt to give an unnatural precision to ideas which are and must be vague.

"A great school of chemists, building upon the thermodynamics of Willard Gibbs and the intuition of Van 't Hoff, have shown with wonderful skill that, if a sufficient number of the data of experiment are assumed, it is possible, by the aid of thermodynamics, to trace the form of the relations between many physical and chemical phenomena without the help of the atomic theory. But this method deals only with matter as our coarse senses know it; it does not pretend to penetrate beneath the surface. It is therefore with the greatest respect for its authors, and with a full recognition of the enormous power of the weapons employed, that I venture to assert that the exposition of such a system of tactics

cannot be regarded as the last word of science in the struggle for the truth. Whether we grapple with them or whether we shirk them, however much or however little we can accomplish without answering them, the questions still force themselves upon us: Is matter what it seems to be? Is interplanetary space full or empty? Can we argue back from the direct impressions of our senses to things which we cannot directly perceive; from the phenomena displayed by matter to the constitution of matter itself? It is these questions which we are discussing to-night, and we may therefore, as far as the present address is concerned, put aside once for all methods of scientific exposition in which an attempt to form a mental picture of the constitution of matter is practically abandoned, and devote ourselves to the inquiries whether the effort to form such a picture is legitimate, and whether we have any reason to believe that the sketch which science has already drawn is to some extent a copy, and not a mere diagram, of the truth."

The ultimate nature of things, the President remarked, is, and must remain, unknown; but immediately below the complexities of the superficial phenomena which affect our senses there may be a simpler machinery of the existence of which we can obtain evidence, indirect indeed, but conclusive. The apparent unity which we call the atmosphere can be resolved into a number of different gases, though the ultimate nature of these gases is as unintelligible as that of air. Water vapour and carbonic acid, themselves constituents of the atmosphere, can be in their turn resolved into elements. All these elements are as real as the air itself.

"At what point must this analysis stop, if we are to avoid crossing the boundary between fact and fiction? Is there any fundamental difference between resolving air into a mixture of gases and resolving an elementary gas into a mixture of atoms and ether?"

One objection is that molecules and atoms cannot be directly perceived, cannot be seen or handled, and are mere conceptions which have their uses, but cannot be regarded as realities. It is easiest to reply to this objection by an illustration. The rings of Saturn seen through a telescope appear to be continuous masses separated by circular rifts, but everybody who understands the evidence now believes that they are not what they appear to be, but consist of minute moonlets. A physicist who believes in the reality of atoms thinks he has as good reason for dividing an apparently continuous gas into molecules as for dividing the apparently continuous Saturnian rings into satellites. Molecules and satellites alike cannot be handled or seen as individuals.

It may, however, be urged that properties are claimed for atoms and ether different from those of matter in bulk, of which alone our senses take direct cognizance, and that therefore it is impossible to prove their existence by evidence of the same cogency as that which may prove the existence of a newly discovered variety of matter, or of a portion of matter too small or too distant to be seen.

In reply to this objection it is to be observed that we cannot explain things by the things themselves. If it be true that the properties of matter are the product of an underlying machinery, that machinery cannot itself have the properties which it

produces. by ascrib to the se complicated considerable of the co we shall with reg simplified chemist varieties been red Is there all matte and havi stitution possess? First, matter. apparent internal not even W. Robe and lead tures, an gold had extent th gold wer metres fr Again, tinuous nion is ur no limit is inconc which oc space a n matter co either by turent fr that exp increased Again, formed o suppose if heat t that it is which a fact that the temp been fra sion, and basis of t is indepe into whic that atom the medi theory th existing a large p of the a Watersto particles. the strain primary adopted, which ha matter in and no fr lisions w exist por those of the end tion to e experts a us at th nature. bulk can structure

produces. If, however, we can show that, by ascribing a limited number of properties to the separate parts, the many and complicated properties of matter can to a considerable extent be explained as consequences of the constitution of these separate parts, we shall have succeeded in establishing, with regard to quantitative properties, a simplification similar to that which the chemist has established with regard to varieties of matter. The many will have been reduced to the few.

Is there valid ground for believing that all matter is made up of discrete parts? and have we any knowledge of the constitution or properties which those parts possess?

First, then, as to the coarse-grainedness of matter. Diffusion proves that matter, when apparently quiescent, is in fact in a state of internal commotion. Such phenomena are not even confined to gases and liquids. Sir W. Roberts-Austen has placed pieces of gold and lead in contact at atmospheric temperatures, and found after four years that the gold had travelled into the lead to such an extent that appreciable quantities of the gold were detected at more than five millimetres from the common surface.

Again, if matter is regarded as a continuous medium, the phenomenon of expansion is unintelligible. There is apparently no limit to the expansion of a gas, but it is inconceivable that a continuous material which occupies a given space is able to fill a space a million times as great. If, however, matter consists of discrete particles separated either by empty space or by something different from themselves, we can understand that expansion may be nothing more than increased separation of the particles.

Again, no clear mental picture can be formed of the phenomena of heat unless we suppose that heat is a mode of motion. And if heat be motion, there can be no doubt that it is the fundamental particles of matter which are moving. This agrees with the fact that diffusion goes on more quickly as the temperature rises. No hypotheses have been framed which render diffusion, expansion, and heat intelligible except on the basis of the atomic theory. This argument is independent of the nature of the particles into which matter may be divided. The theory that atoms are particles distinct in kind from the medium which surrounds them, and the theory that they are parts of that medium existing in a special state, have both played a large part in the theoretical development of the atomic hypothesis. The atoms of Waterston, Clausius, and Maxwell were particles. The vortex-atoms of Kelvin and the strain-atoms of Larmor are states of a primary medium. Whichever alternative be adopted, we are dealing with something which has properties different from those of matter in bulk. There must be no viscosity, and no frittering away of energy in the collisions which occur. The idea that entities exist possessing properties different from those of matter in bulk is not introduced at the end of a long and recondite investigation to explain facts with which none but experts are acquainted. It is forced upon us at the very threshold of our study of nature. Either the properties of matter in bulk cannot be referred to any simpler structure, or that simpler structure must

have properties different from those of matter in bulk as we directly know it.

"No *a priori* argument against the possibility of our discovering the existence of quasi-material substances, which are nevertheless different from matter, can prove the negative proposition that such substances cannot exist. It is not a self-evident truth that no substance other than ordinary matter can have an existence as real as that of matter itself. It is not axiomatic that matter cannot be composed of parts whose properties are different from those of the whole. To assert that even if such substances and such parts exist, no evidence, however cogent, could convince us of their existence, is to beg the whole question at issue, to decide the cause before it has been heard. We must therefore adhere to the standpoint adopted by most scientific men, viz., that the question of the existence of ultra-physical entities, such as atoms and the ether, is to be settled by the evidence, and must not be ruled out as inadmissible on *a priori* grounds."

"As the range of the atomic theory is extended, the fundamental conception that matter is granular must be expanded and filled in by supplementary hypotheses as to the constitution of the granules. Perfection has not yet been attained here, but the number of facts accounted for by the theory is very large compared with the number of additional hypotheses introduced; and the cumulative weight of the additional evidence obtained by the study of details is such as to add greatly to the strength of the conviction that in its leading outlines the theory is true."

It was originally suggested by the facts of chemistry, and every great advance in chemical knowledge during the last ninety years finds its interpretation in Dalton's theory. The principal mechanical and thermal properties of gases have been explained and in large part discovered by the aid of the atomic theory; and the fact that different kinds of light, though they travel at the same speed in interplanetary space, move at different rates in matter, likewise receives its explanation.

Two recent instances of the explanation of physical phenomena by molecular theory may be mentioned.

A piece of iron, when subjected to continually increasing magnetizing force, goes through changes in its properties; and Ewing has imitated all the minute details of these complicated changes by an arrangement of small isolated compass needles to represent the molecules. The following illustration is no less striking:—

"We may liken a crowd of molecules to a fog; but while the fog is admitted by everybody to be made up of separate globules of water, the critics of scientific method are sometimes apt to regard the molecules as mere fictions of the imagination. If, however, we could throw the molecules of a highly rarefied gas into such a state that vapour condensed on them, so that each became the centre of a water-drop, till the host of invisible molecules was, as it were, magnified by accretion into a visible mist, surely no stronger proof of their reality could be desired. Yet there is every reason to believe that something very like this has been accomplished by Mr. C. T. R. Wilson and Prof. J. J. Thomson. It is known that it is comparatively difficult to produce a fog in damp air if the mixture consists of air and water-vapour alone. The presence of particles of very fine dust facilitates the process. It is evident that the vapour condenses on the dust particles and that a nucleus of some kind is necessary on which each drop may form. But electrified particles also act as nuclei, for if a highly charged body

from which electricity is escaping be placed near a steam jet, the steam condenses; and a cloud is also formed in dust-free air more easily than would otherwise be the case if electricity is discharged into it. Again, according to accepted theory, when a current of electricity flows through a gas some of the atoms are divided into parts which carry positive and negative charges as they move in opposite directions, and unless this breaking up occurs a gas does not conduct electricity. But a gas can be made a conductor merely by allowing the Röntgen rays or the radiation given off by uranium to fall upon it. A careful study of the facts shows that it is probable that some of the atoms have been broken up by the radiation, and that their oppositely electrified parts are scattered among their unaltered fellows. Such a gas is said to be ionized. Thus by these two distinct lines of argument we come to the conclusions: first, that the presence of electrified particles promotes the formation of mist, and second, that in an ionized gas such electrified particles are provided by the breaking up of atoms. The two conclusions will mutually support each other if it can be shown that a mist is easily formed in ionized air. This was tested by Mr. Wilson, who showed that in such air mist is formed as though nuclei were present, and thus in the cloud we have visible evidence of the presence of the divided atoms. If then we cannot handle the individual molecules, we have at least some reason to believe that a method is known of seizing individuals, or parts of individuals, which are in a special state, and of wrapping other matter round them till each one is the centre of a discrete particle of a visible fog."

The dream that matter of all kinds will some day be proved to be fundamentally the same has survived many shocks, and is consistent with the great generalization that the properties of elements are a periodic function of their atomic weights. Lockyer maintains that the spectra of the stars indicate the reduction of our so-called elements to simpler forms, and J. J. Thomson maintains that we can break off from an atom a part the mass of which is not more than one-thousandth of the whole, and that these corpuscles are the carriers of the negative charge in an electric current. If atoms are thus complex, not only is the *a priori* probability increased that the different structures which we call elements may all be built of similar bricks, but the discovery by Lenard that the ease with which the corpuscles penetrate different bodies depends only on the density of the obstacles, and not on their chemical constitution, is held by J. J. Thomson to be a strong confirmation of the view that the atoms of the elementary substances are made up of simpler parts, all of which are alike.

We have some fairly accurate knowledge of molecular motions and magnitudes. Thin films of liquid, such as soap-bubbles, show a change of properties when the thickness is reduced to about four millionths of an inch. A film becomes unstable, and tends to rupture spontaneously, when its thickness is about three millionths of an inch. The diameter of a molecule is perhaps one five-hundredth or one thousandth part of this thickness.

The mean free path of the particles of a gas can be determined either from viscosity or from thermal conductivity, and the deductions thus made differ, in the case of hydrogen, by only about three per cent. Fairly accurate knowledge is thus obtained as to molecular quantities by the aid of

theories the details of which are provisional and are admittedly capable of improvement.

The atomic theory must hold the field until another can be found which is not inferior as an explanation of the fundamental difficulties as to the constitution of matter, and is at the same time not less comprehensive. The question whether we are attempting to solve a problem which has an infinite number of solutions may be put aside until one solution has been found which is satisfactory in all its details. We are in a sufficient difficulty about that to make the rivalry of a second of the same type very improbable.

Perhaps the chief objection which can be brought against physical theories is that they largely ignore the phenomena of life. There is no conclusive evidence that living matter can suspend or modify any of the natural laws which would affect it if it were to cease to live.

"It is possible that, though subject to these laws, the organism while living may be able to employ, or even to direct, their action within itself for its own benefit, just as it unquestionably does make use of the processes of external nature for its own purposes; but if this be so, the seat of the controlling influence is so withdrawn from view that on the one hand its very existence may be denied, while on the other hand Prof. Haeckel, following Vogt, has recently asserted that 'matter and ether are not dead, and only moved by extrinsic force; but they are endowed with sensation and will; they experience an inclination for condensation, a dislike for strain; they strive after the one and struggle against the other.' But neither unproved assertions of this kind nor the more refined attempts that have been made by others to bring the phenomena of life and of dead matter under a common formula touch the evidence for the atomic theory. The question as to whether matter consists of elements capable of independent motion is prior to and independent of the further questions as to what these elements are, and whether they are alive or dead. The physicist, if he keeps to his business, asserts, as the bases of the atomic theory, nothing more than that he who declines to admit that matter consists of separate moving parts must regard many of the simplest phenomena as irreconcilable and unintelligible, in spite of the fact that means of reconciling them are known to everybody, in spite of the fact that the reconciling theory gives a general correlation of an enormous number of phenomena in every branch of science, and that the outstanding difficulties are connected, not so much with the fundamental hypotheses that matter is composed of distinguishable entities which are capable of separate motions as with the much more difficult problem of what these entities are. On these grounds the physicist may believe that, though he cannot handle or see them, the atoms and molecules are as real as the ice crystals in a cirrus cloud which he cannot reach; as real as the unseen members of a meteoric swarm whose death-glow is lost in the sunshine, or which sweep past us, unentangled, in the night. If the confidence that his methods are weapons with which he can fight his way to the truth were taken from the scientific explorer, the paralysis which overcomes those who believe that they are engaged in a hopeless task would fall upon him. Physiology has specially flourished since physiologists have believed that it is possible to master the physics and chemistry of the framework of living things, and since they have abandoned the attitude of those who placed in the foreground the doctrine of the vital force. To supporters of that doctrine the principle of life was not a hidden directing power which could perhaps whisper an order that the flood-

gates of reservoirs of energy should now be opened and now closed, and could, at the most, work only under immutable conditions to which the living and the dead must alike submit. On the contrary, their vital force pervaded the organism in all its parts. It was an active and energetic opponent of the laws of physics and chemistry. It maintained its own existence not by obeying but by defying them; and though destined to be finally overcome in the separate campaigns of which each individual living creature is the scene, yet, like some guerilla chieftain, it was defeated here only to reappear there with unabated confidence and apparently undiminished force. This attitude of mind checked the advance of knowledge. Difficulty could be evaded by a verbal formula of explanation which in fact explained nothing. If the mechanical, or physical, or chemical causes of a phenomenon did not lie obviously upon the surface, the investigator was tempted to forego the toil of searching for them below; it was easier to say that the vital force was the cause of the discrepancy, and that it was hopeless to attempt to account for the action of a principle which was incomprehensible in its nature."

"Those who belittle the ideas which have of late governed the advance of scientific theory too often assume that there is no alternative between the opposing assertions that atoms and the ether are mere figments of the scientific imagination, or that, on the other hand, a mechanical theory of the atoms and of the ether, which is now confessedly imperfect, would, if it could be perfected, give us a full and adequate representation of the underlying realities. For my own part, I believe that there is a *via media*."

"If no other conception of matter is possible than that it consists of distinct physical units—and no other conception has been formulated which does not blur what are otherwise clear and definite outlines—if it is certain, as it is, that vibrations travel through space which cannot be propagated by matter, the two foundations of physical theory are well and truly laid. It may be granted that we have not yet framed a consistent image either of the nature of the atoms or of the ether in which they exist, but I have tried to show that in spite of the tentative nature of some of our theories, in spite of many outstanding difficulties, the atomic theory unifies so many facts, simplifies so much that is complicated, that we have a right to insist—at all events till an equally intelligible rival hypothesis is produced—that the main structure of our theory is true; that atoms are not merely helps to puzzled mathematicians, but physical realities."

Science Gossip.

THE death took place at Edinburgh on the 28th ult., in the eightieth year of his age, of Mr. Charles Meldrum, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., well known for his meteorological investigations, and for twenty years Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius. He resigned that post in 1896, and was succeeded by Mr. T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S., who took part with Mr. Maunder in the observation of the recent total eclipse of the sun.

ENCKE'S periodical comet (b, 1901) will be in perihelion to-morrow, the 15th inst., and will probably be shortly observable in the evening.

DR. LOUIS BERNACCHI sails this week for Melbourne, in order to take up his duties on the scientific staff of the exploring ship *Discovery* in the place of a member who had unavoidably resigned. He will, of course, have charge of the magnetic section, and his previous experience and successful work in this department, in the British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-1900 under the leadership of Mr. Borchgrevink, should prove of service.

FINE ARTS

Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum. Miniatures, Borders, and Initials reproduced in Gold and Colours, with Descriptive Text by George F. Warner. Third Series. (By order of the Trustees.)

A TASTE for illuminated manuscripts, like one for rare and historic bindings, is not to be encouraged in oneself without reflection. The general appreciation of these marvellous productions, the number of them coming into the market grows smaller, and the sources from which they can be derived are fewer. Indeed, if it were not for the "wisdom economy" of our rulers, which limits the purchasing power of our museums at a time when manuscripts come upon the market in large blocks, the private collector would have a poor chance, and the man of limited means none at all. The interest of fine manuscripts, apart from the literary value of their contents, is twofold, that of their writing and of their ornament. The latter, is, of course, supreme where it exists at all; but the existence of the former has been too generally overlooked, and unilluminated manuscripts are regarded but as palaeographical curiosities. This is true of many of the class, but on the other hand the sheer beauty of many undecorated manuscripts is a thing to wonder at, comparable only with the stately simplicity of some early Gothic building. The taste for fine printing, which under the influence of Morris is now fully revived, is in due course sending back its possessors to the beautiful manuscripts which were the models for the first type-cutters. The noble forms of the thirteenth-century letters, the exquisite proportions of the thirteenth-century page, the finished beauty of the fifteenth-century Italian manuscript, are beginning to claim their meed of appreciation.

The present publication is the third of a series issued by the British Museum illustrating its chief glories. It consists of fourteen plates: three English, five French, two German, two Italian, a Flemish, and a Spanish-Italian specimen. The English specimens are taken from the famous Durham book, and from two Psalters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Durham specimen is from the page facing St. John's Gospel, and is almost as perfect as a reproduction can be. Mr. Warner tends to put the age of it at the close of the seventh century, approaching that of the Book of Kells, while Sir Edmund Maunde Thompson puts it at 720 or thereabouts. The Winchester Psalter (Ar. 60) is a fine specimen, written there near the date of the Conquest. Of German work the Arnstein Bible (Harl. 2,799) is a beautiful example of Rhenish art, but the writing is poor. The sixteen miniatures (Add. 17,687) assigned by Birch to the fourteenth century (p. 12) are now said to be thirteenth and of Thuringian origin. The Resurrection here reproduced has been often described. The five French illuminations represent the development of that art from the ninth-century Psalter of the St. Denis school to the fifteenth-century one written for Henry VI. Harl. 1,527 is now put French and not Flemish (Birch and

anner), but the difference is slight and hardly justifiable. The beautiful Italian manuscript (31,032) is less well known, being purchased in 1879, and the handwriting is the most distinctively Italian mark it bears. The two plates from Add. 34,294 are fine specimens of the Milanese school, *circa* 1490; and while the writing of Add. 21,120 is Spanish (*circa* 1460), the illumination is entirely Italian, not to say Venetian, in character. The last illustration is the well-known White Tower of 16 F. ii.

The general magnificence of these reproductions does not remove from us a haunting sense that we have missed somehow the central idea which underlies their choice among the myriad treasures of their kind on the Museum shelves. It may be that the part to be issued next year will reveal this educational purpose more fully, but certainly such a purpose should exist. Suggestions of an authority of Mr. Warner's standing are limited, often superfluous, and risk being worse, but if he could not, either next year or soon after, give us plates showing the development of the English local schools of illumination and letter-illumination, for which materials surely exist in the Museum? The possession of these valuable portfolios should be a necessity to the numerous schools of art now growing up, and to be of the fullest possible service to them they should be as scientific in scheme as they are artistic in execution.

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

IV.

Two of the great names in British art of the last hundred years remain to be considered in the light that the Glasgow Exhibition throws on their work. Lord Leighton is represented by one of his finest compositions, *Hercules wrestling with Death for the Body of Alceste* (No. 268). It is a picture which arouses strangely conflicting feelings, and we find it difficult to say whether the feelings of respect or of disappointment predominate. In the composition the artist found a fine and expressive motive in the long horizontal of the dead Alceste crossed by the diagonal of the wrestling Hercules, and the subordinate groups are harmoniously adapted to the theme. Some of the poses are real discoveries, notably the comforted figure of the girl who, in an agony of suspense, throws herself upon the support of an old man; and the colouring cannot be called inharmonious, even though it is nowhere strikingly expressive or intensely felt. The handling of the paint shows that Lord Leighton possessed the secret of a scientific technique; the draperies in particular have a rich grain which is vastly superior to the flattering smoothness of texture which the artist affected at a later period. And yet, though under such an analysis the picture yields all the reactions of a great work of art, in its entirety it does not impress one in that light. Some subtle essence, the absence of which our analysis did not detect, is lacking, and the result is empty accomplishment. From a rough sketch of the picture one would have said that the composition was at once admirably planned as decoration and intensely dramatic; before the picture itself one cares not a rap whether Death or Hercules wins. The more one looks at it the more convinced one becomes that it is scenic and not dramatic, that it is after all only an admirably arranged *tableau vivant*. Though every figure is drawn and constructed with disconcerting correctness, nothing is gripped firmly enough to give the notion of reality, nothing has the authentic accent of completely visualized imagery. How much Lord Leighton's high ambitions constrained his powers from their natural bent one may guess by the discrepancies which have crept in here and there even in this

work, and show up, as it were, the unreality of the heroic style to which the piece pretends. The head of the attendant who kneels to the left is a case in point. It is pretty, with the exasperating impossible prettiness of a wax doll. Its expressionless charm is by itself sufficient to ruin the illusion of tragedy which the picture should produce; and, as though that were not enough, Lord Leighton has here suddenly varied his treatment of paint, and employed that licked and factitious quality which proved so fatal an attraction to him later on. It would surely be impossible to an artist whose spontaneous movements were in the grand style to drop thus into a trivial key and step aside in pursuit of so slight and inappropriate a charm.

Mr. Watts's work at Glasgow rouses in us no such dubious feelings. The noble sensuality which is the *fond* of his temperament has never been quite overlaid by speculations extraneous to the immediate business of painting. This has always saved him alike from the sentimentality and the factitious scenic effects of modern art, has always supplied him with some genuine immediate sensation, has enabled him to touch reality at some point. His *Wife of Phobus* (366) gives us this element in his art at its best, without preface or excuse. The modelling of the massive neck and splendid throat of the reverted head has the opulence and almost the confident directness of expression of a Rubens. Another picture here is of great interest, as showing Mr. Watts under other and less expected influences. In speaking of one of his pictures in the New Gallery this year we described it as suggesting almost the sentiment of a Boucher. His *Aurora* (396) at Glasgow, evidently a very early work, shows how much at one time he must have been imbued with the spirit of eighteenth-century French art. The facture of the paint belongs entirely to that tradition. Indeed, the subdued glitter of gold and blue in this exquisitely finished morsel made one doubt at first if it were the work of a nineteenth-century painter at all. It might almost have been taken from the *vernis martin* decorations of some Louis XV. harpsichord.

Etty, who perhaps more than any other English artist excelled in such a polished and daintily finished style, is disappointing at Glasgow. For the most part his pictures here suggest the incipience of that vulgarized version of the style that one associates with the name of Sir Noel Paton, but one picture, *Venus and her Doves* (179), redeems his reputation. Whether he had a right to steal so unblushingly the *putto* from Titian's 'Sacred and Profane Love' one may doubt, but the two nude figures are all his own and are masterly interpretations of the quality of flesh. Etty, though he suffered from the epidemic of bad taste which spread so unaccountably in the forties of the last century, deserves more recognition than he usually receives as one of the last painters who knew how to paint flesh, who understood and applied those principles of the different treatment of flesh in light, in shade, and in half-tone which the experience of all the old masters had established, and which modern painting so consistently and apparently complacently ignores. — A portrait by Dyce (96), whose name also has, we think, suffered an undue eclipse, shows that he, too, was at times an accomplished painter. The transitions from glowing light to transparent shade through a semi-opaque half-tone in this picture are perfectly manipulated, and the whole has a richness of tone and warmth of colour which make it stand out from its surroundings with an assertion of sobriety and dignity.

There are the materials here for a close acquaintance with the works of Sam Bough, who is less known in the South than he should be. Without being at all a great artist, falling not unfrequently into the facile mannerisms of the drawing master, he yet in his happier moments

showed a real feeling for landscape. His *Broomielaw* (238) has movement, luminosity, and atmospheric colour. In some pictures he anticipated many of those effects of coppery light seen through the blue smoke of a busy tideway that have since been the preoccupation of such artists as Vicat Cole and Mr. Wyllie. But Sam Bough surpasses his more recent rivals not only in the delicacy of his colour, which is never opaque nor leaden, but in his respect for the material he worked in. His touch has a vivacity, a liquidity, and a freshness which are not found in the later renderings of such effects. It must be admitted, however, that, with a naïve interest in nature, he often committed himself to motives for which he had not discovered any appropriate pictorial interpretation.

Among the works of quite recent painters there is little that calls for notice. Mr. Rothenstein's *Doll's House* (369) is among the most interesting, but we have seen and noticed better works by him recently. — There is, however, one artist whose work it is a pleasure to see once more, and that is Mr. Crawhall. Many years ago he exhibited in London the water-colour of a parrot house which has turned up again here (695). It was greatly admired by artists at the time, but since then we do not remember to have seen anything from his hand in a public exhibition. Now this single appearance is supplemented by three more water-colours of animals (1067, 1070, 1072). On looking again at the parrot house, we find that certain forms are rather smartly than finely rendered; that in spite of its great qualities it has a certain *chic* which argues immaturity of taste. In the three new water-colours, which we take to be later work, this has all disappeared. They are throughout perfectly sincere. We cannot give them higher praise, or praise more descriptive of their excellences, than by saying that they are worthy to be compared with the work of the greater Japanese naturalists. They have the certainty and dexterity of hand and the easy naturalness of line which mark the best Japanese painting. It is sad that so distinguished a talent should be so carefully concealed. If Mr. Crawhall is preparing to take the world by surprise, this may be well, but if it means that he is not producing, it is plainly some one's duty to interfere.

In the sculpture there is little that calls for attention. It is a pleasure to see again Mr. Gilbert's fantastic piece of goldsmith's work, the Jubilee trophy. Nothing he has attempted since on a larger scale comes near to this in achievement. — But the pleasantest surprise which the sculpture gallery provided was Mr. Colton's *Image-finder* (70). Mr. Colton has worked out with rare perception the sculptural possibilities of a distinct and by no means hackneyed type of figure, a figure in which exposure to a Southern sun and sea has worn away all superfluous tissue and left the bare structural scaffolding. The pose he has chosen displays the characteristics of the type admirably, and the contrast of the suavity of the antique head he has brought up in his net with the harshness of the man's form is one that is singularly appropriate to sculpture. In the actual workmanship, too, the feeling for the quality of bronze is never lost sight of. It is altogether a work of the highest promise—to our thinking, much finer than the artist's well-known fountain in Hyde Park, of which a plaster cast is also to be seen in this Exhibition (75).

THE BATTLEMENTS OF A ROMAN FORTRESS.

THE late Mr. Anthony Wilkin was able during his last anthropological expedition to make some observations at the small Roman fortress of El Khargeh, the oasis which lies some eighty miles westward from Girga, in Upper Egypt. Shortly before his death he suggested that some use might be made of his photographs and notes, which Mr. Mace and Dr. Myers,

his companions on that journey, have kindly supplemented for the present purpose.

This seems to be a possibly unique instance of the preservation of the battlements, that is to say of the upper defensive works, upon the walls of a fortress. Their character, too, is not less remarkable, and it may be of immediate interest to give a brief description of them.

The enclosure itself is nearly square, 190 ft. by 194 ft., and otherwise of a type for which there is some analogy elsewhere, notably in Algeria. There seems to have been one entrance only, about the middle of the western side, and there is little indication in the interior of any permanent buildings, with the exception of ruins of doubtful age against one of the walls. The towers, which are rather of the nature of buttresses, rising only to the level of the walls, are external and of the circular type. There is one at each corner, while two of somewhat smaller size intervene along the length of each side. Each projects about the distance of its own radius, that is about 9 ft. and 8 ft. respectively, at the top, while the corner bastions, owing to a considerable batter, have a ground projection of 12 ft. The effect is that those along the sides are nearly semicircular, while those at the corners fill three parts of a circle.



[The outer line represents the ground plan.]

The wall top is 11 ft. 6 in. wide. A continuous parapet, 12 in. to 18 in. wide, runs along either edge; on the inner side it is thus straight from corner to corner, but on the outer it follows the curve of the towers as they occur, being wider here than in the intervening lengths. Each parapet throws inwards at regular intervals pairs of small buttresses, alternately two pairs larger than the two pairs intervening.

The pairs of larger buttresses occur precisely at the two extremes of each semicircular tower, and are, so to speak, tangential continuations of the ends of the parapet that runs around the semicircles. A space of 30 in. across separates the inner face of each pair. The plan thus yields the appearance of chambers on the wall at the places where the towers increase its width, each chamber having one round side and two entrances (one from each direction on the wall top). The arrangement at the corners is similar, except that here the buttresses, if they may be so called, are in line with the inner parapet, and are not continuations of the outer one at the points where it breaks away into a circle around the bastions.

This appearance of chambers on the towers is not further borne out by the observations that were made; the parapets stand roughly breasthigh in some portions, without perceptibly differing at these places from those intervening. Yet their greater strength seems sufficient reason to suppose that they were carried up higher; and some shelter must have been

necessary against the incessant sunshine by day. To judge by the analogy of the construction of the walls, which are largely of sundried mud bricks, the local methods of building were probably adopted throughout—indeed, it would have been difficult to have followed any other. The roof would in this case have been a simple form of thatch merely, of which it would be difficult to find any sufficient indication after this lapse of time.

There was no visible method of gaining access to the wall top from within the enclosure. The stairway, then, if it were fixed, rose probably from the gate towers, which are not standing, the gap in the western wall being 22 ft. across. The walls themselves are about 25 ft. high; and while there is some appearance of baked bricks in their construction, these do not seem to have been arranged in courses at regular intervals. There is no suggestion of embrasures, and the term "battlements" can only be applied in the manner described. It is difficult to find ordinary expressions to suitably describe this method of castlement.

JOHN GARSTANG.

Just-Yet Gossy.

MISS C. J. FFOULKES, whose translations of Morelli's works are well known, has been making researches with regard to the life of the Lombard painter Vincenzo Foppa. At Brescia she has had the good fortune to come upon a number of archives bearing on Foppa's relations with the municipality, which throw a new light on his life there and show that the date hitherto accepted for his death is erroneous.

DR. HURRY, of Reading, is engaged on an historical sketch of Reading Abbey from its foundation to the Dissolution. It will deal with the struggle between the abbot and the guild merchant, and give an account of the endowments and privileges, the library, and the plate belonging to the abbey.

SIGNOR ADOLFO VENTURI's monumental volume on 'The Madonna in Art' is about to be produced in an English translation, with upwards of five hundred illustrations from the old masters and an introduction by Mrs. Meynell.

MR. F. B. ANDREWS writes regarding our notice of his book on 'Pershore Abbey':—

"I admit your criticism on the date of the commission after the fire is just. I had some difficulty and some correspondence with Dr. Birch of the British Museum MSS. Department about it; but still there seemed doubt, and rather than make a final statement when I knew there was doubt, I added the doubt in brackets. Your argument for the earlier date is distinctly reasonable."

It has often been a matter of complaint in Vienna that the many Roman antiquities found in that city and its neighbourhood have never been gathered into a common centre. The Common Council lately appointed an archaeological commission to take steps for the foundation of a Museum Vindobonense for the reception and exhibition of the Roman antiquities belonging to the city. Two large rooms in the Rainergasse have been placed at the disposal of the commission as a temporary museum. One of these rooms is being set apart for the exhibition of the smaller "finds," such as pottery, bronze, iron, and other articles. The other room, called the "Lapidarium," will contain the oldest historical monument of Vienna, a tombstone of the first decade of the Christian era, Roman altars, the well-preserved fragments of a local mausoleum, and other relics of the Roman period.

At the last international Congress for the Study of Prehistoric Mankind, which was held in Paris in 1900, Emile Cartailhac announced an intended French exploration of the prehistoric remains in Sardinia. As the Italian Government do not view with favour the "exploitation" of the antiquities of their land by foreigners, a young Italian scholar, Giovanni

Pinza (who is a pupil of the well-known Director of the Roman Museo Preistorico ed Etnografico), was immediately dispatched to Sardinia with directions to explore the whole island and report upon its pre-Roman antiquities. He was accompanied by Cav. Andrea Bochieri, and the results of their journey are recorded in a large volume, which has been somewhat rapidly published by the Accademia dei Lincei. The two Italians have discovered some remarkable burial-chambers hewn in the solid rock, exactly similar to those already found in Sicily.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

THE 178th of the Three Choir Festivals commenced, as usual, with a special service in the Cathedral and with a special Festival sermon preached by the Dean of Gloucester. He referred to adverse criticisms with regard to musical performances in cathedrals. In early days the mystery plays were special features of the Church, and only when these religious dramas, which the clergy regarded as useful and edifying, gave way to secular representations, was any objection to them raised. Dean Spence boldly proclaimed his opinion that an oratorio like 'The Messiah,' with its noble music, was in a still higher degree useful and edifying; he spoke, indeed, of that work as being more efficacious than any sermon. The power of music in these days is great, and opposition to these festival performances can carry but little weight. At the same time, a lesson may be learnt from the cause through which the mystery plays were eventually banished from the church. The secular element crept in. And the same danger again threatens, but in another form. Great caution is required in the selection of purely instrumental works. Music, apart from the association of words, is neither secular nor sacred; but some compositions are more in keeping with the noble buildings and the faith, hope, and charity therein proclaimed than others. The 'Pathetic' Symphony, which was performed at Worcester, preaches a gloomier gospel; and even Schubert's deeply emotional 'Unfinished' Symphony, played at the opening of the Festival this year, scarcely seemed to strike the right key-note to a Christian service. The latter needs no criticism. We merely note that the 'Magnificat' and 'Nunc Dimittis' were composed by Mr. B. Luard Selby, and the anthem "Lord, I have loved the habitation," by Mr. John E. West. At the close Dr. Elgar conducted the 'Prelude and Angel's Farewell' from his 'Dream of Gerontius.'

On Tuesday morning, after the Chopin 'Funeral March' had been played as a tribute of respect to the late Queen, and the National Anthem sung, Madame Albani taking the solo, came Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' given under the careful direction of Mr. A. Herbert Brewer, the Cathedral organist. This was the fifty-third performance of the work at the Festivals of the Three Choirs, Gloucester taking the lead in 1847 during the lifetime of the composer. As yet there are no signs of the waning of its popularity, and it would perhaps be unreasonable to expect such a potent aid to charity to be removed out of

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MUSICA opportuni Promenac Beethoven stood the the Bonn —which, of Haydn Concerto preted wi tion to m the solo p Verne wi technique Knowles than was style.

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place, in spite of all the sneers and protests against the constant repetition of so familiar a work. The chorus, numbering in all 263 members, is entirely supplied by Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. Last year at Hereford Dr. Sinclair tried the experiment of dispensing with the Leeds contingent, and it was successful. After all, it is far better for these festivals to rely upon local resources; it promotes a feeling of independence and of honest rivalry. The chorus this year is well balanced, and so far there is no fault to be found with the intonation; the quality of tone, too, is exceedingly good. In the opening choruses there was a certain lack of firmness and brilliancy and of strong declamation; later on, however, in the first 'Baal' chorus and in 'Thanks be to God,' there was a marked improvement. Dr. Sinclair presided ably at the organ, and by keeping in reserve the full power of the instrument until the 'Sanctus' produced thereby an impressive effect. The principal solo vocalists were Madame Albani, Miss Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Andrew Black, whose renderings of their respective parts are too well known to require any detailed notice. Madame Sobrino, Miss Muriel Foster, and Messrs. William Green and Lane Wilson rendered efficient aid in the concerted music.

Musical Gossip.

MUSICAL amateurs are afforded plenty of opportunities of listening to good music at the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall. In the Beethoven programme on Friday of last week stood the 'Egmont' and 'Coriolan' Overtures, the Bonn master's Second Symphony, in D major, which, like its predecessor, reflects the style of Haydn and Mozart—and the Pianoforte Concerto in C minor. The symphony was interpreted with notable care, briskness, and attention to matters of detail, while in the concerto the solo passages were presented by Miss Adela Verne with much grace and brightness, her fine technique serving her well. Mr. Charles Knowles sang the 'Busslied' with less feeling than was desirable, and a considerable lack of style.

INCLUDED in Saturday's list of pieces were Mendelssohn's 'Ruy Blas' Overture, Nicolai's 'Merry Wives of Windsor' Overture—which was admirably handled—Saint-Saëns's grim 'Danse Macabre,' and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's melodious 'Benedictus' for strings. Herr Wilhelm Backhaus played pianoforte solos by Chopin, Liszt, and Mendelssohn with equal taste and skill.

THE Wagner programme last Monday comprised the Overture to 'Die Meistersinger' and the Introduction to the third act; the Prelude and orchestral arrangement of the closing scene from 'Tristan'; and the Overture and Venusberg music from 'Tannhäuser.'

ON Tuesday several works by Sir Arthur Sullivan were played by the band in a manner that called for warm commendation. An impressive performance of the 'In Memoriam' Overture was followed by effective renderings of the sparkling 'Di Ballo' Overture and the picturesque Overture to 'Macbeth.' Three of the pieces from the incidental music to 'The Tempest,' which first brought Sullivan prominently before the musical public in 1862 after his return from the Leipzig Conservatorium, were also performed, as well as a like number from the 'Henry VIII.' music, first heard at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in 1877. The concert opened with the sounding

'Procession March,' written on the occasion of the marriage of the King and Queen in 1863, and concluded with a selection from 'H.M.S. Pinafore.' Several of Sullivan's songs were ably rendered by Miss Florence Schmidt, Madame Kirkby Lunn, Mr. Lloyd Chandos, and Mr. W. A. Peterkin, the four artists joining forces in quartets from 'The Yeomen of the Guard' and 'The Mikado.'

AN interesting programme of Tchaikowsky's music was drawn up for the concert given on Wednesday evening. It comprised the Russian composer's Fifth Symphony, his lurid Overture '1812,' and his 'Marche Slave.' Of the E minor symphony a fine and telling performance was accomplished, the charming 'Valse' movement—which occupies the place usually assigned to a scherzo—and its immediate predecessor the Andante Cantabile, with its engaging phrases for the horn, being played in particularly attractive style. In both the overture and the march Tchaikowsky effectively introduced the strains of the Russian National Hymn. These pieces were rendered by the band with a full measure of energy and decision. Mrs. Fitzgerald and M. Mercier contributed songs.

MR. EDWIN H. LEMARE, the well-known organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, has left England for America, where he is about to give a series of organ recitals. Mr. Robert Newman has arranged for him to give performances at Queen's Hall on his return.

IN Dr. Friedrich Chrysander, who died at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, on the 3rd inst., a great Handelian scholar has passed away. He was born at Lübben, in Mecklenburg, on July 8th, 1826, and studied at the University of Rostock. After a residence of many years in England he returned to his native place, where up to the time of his death he resided on his own estate. His Handelian studies practically form his lifework. The first volume of his great biography of the Saxon composer, published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel, appeared in 1858, and the first part of the third volume in 1867; but the later and more important part of the career of the composer remains a tale untold, except for the comparatively brief notices in Schoelcher and Rockstro, also those in various biographical dictionaries. Another great undertaking, happily completed, was his editing of all the works of Handel for the Handel-Gesellschaft; the 'Messiah' has not yet been published, but it is printed, and the proof-sheets have, we understand, been corrected by the editor. Dr. Chrysander also deserves mention for his special versions of some of the master's oratorios, which have been given, and with considerable success, in various cities of Germany. In addition to his labours of love for Handel, he published editions of the clavier works of Bach and other old masters, also of several of Carissimi's oratorios. He wrote two valuable treatises, 'Ueber die Moll-Tonart in Volks-sängen' and 'Ueber das Oratorium,' and edited the two volumes of 'Die Jahrbücher für musikalische Wissenschaft,' besides contributing many articles to the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung*. Dr. Chrysander's views with regard to the rendering of Handel's oratorios may be open to discussion, but not so his honest desire to make known their true character and spirit; while the valuable services which he rendered to musical, and especially Handelian, literature have been universally recognized.

WE are requested by Miss Constance Bache to state that the scores belonging to the Liszt library of her brother, the late Walter Bache, which have hitherto been available on personal application to her, have been transferred to the care of Mr. Mapleson, 36, St. Martin's Lane, from whom they may continue to be hired. The scores contain manuscript indications as to the rendering of the music, and these were

inserted by Walter Bache on the direct authority of his master and friend Liszt.

Le Ménestrel of September 8th states that a monument in honour of the great Wagnerian tenor Heinrich Vogl has just been erected in the Tutzing cemetery, near Munich. A special feature of the mausoleum is a cross, at the foot of which is placed the chalice cup of the Holy Grail, while over it hovers the dove—an allusion to Lohengrin, of which Vogl was so wonderful and poetical an impersonator.

THE season at La Monnaie, Brussels, commenced on September 5th. The following works are to be given: 'Rigoletto,' 'Traviata,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'Faust,' 'Iphigénie en Tauride,' 'Tannhäuser.' As novelties are announced 'Die Götterdämmerung,' and 'Le Roi Arthus,' by the late French composer Chausson; and even M. Massenet's 'Grisélidis' is mentioned, although it has not yet been produced at Paris.

FRAÜLEIN GABRIELE WIEWROETZ has succeeded the late Prof. Jacobsen as teacher of the violin at the Berlin Hochschule für Musik.

THE *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of August 23rd-30th states that great preparations are being made at Catania to celebrate in worthy manner the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Bellini in November. The paper mentions, by the way, that the composer's grave is at the Père-la-Chaise cemetery at Paris, but that was only his first resting-place; his ashes were transferred to Catania in 1876.

THE series of twelve Philharmonic concerts of the Winderstein Orchestra at Leipzig will commence on the 14th of October, and conclude on the 17th of March, 1902. The programme of the sixth concert, falling on December 16th, which is generally accepted as the day in that month on which Beethoven was born, will include the 'Choral' Symphony.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
TUE.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
WED.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Promenade Concert, S. Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COURT.—'John Durnford, M.P.,' a Play in Four Acts. By G. Stuart Ogilvie.

LYCEUM.—'Sherlock Holmes,' a Drama in Four Acts. By A. Conan Doyle and W. Gillette.

ROYALTY.—'Revival of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' a Play in Four Acts. By A. W. Pinero.

THE defects in Mr. Stuart Ogilvie's new play at the Court are, it is to be feared, fatal. This is to be regretted, since the work is earnest and in a sense competent. It has one or two powerful and ingenious scenes, some epigrammatic dialogue—the whole of which did not travel across the footlights—and much moderately successful characterization. Its action is, however, at once perplexing and unsympathetic; there are few characters in whom it is easy to feel any interest, and what is best in its psychology appeals only to a limited public. A thoughtful and an earnest writer, with a sense of dramatic balance and some insight into nature, Mr. Ogilvie, though he has once or twice previously gone near success, has not acquired a method. His position is accordingly like that of the singer who, while endowed with a good voice, has not learnt the method of "producing" it. It seems almost as if the best plan for one who has both determination and capacity, but is lacking in knowledge, would be to collaborate with some one who knows what will

reach the public and, having reached it, win its acceptance. Mr. Ogilvie's lesson is that in order to exercise any important influence on the world, energy, capacity, high purpose, and resolution are not enough. They must be coupled with a sympathy for humanity, a lesson taught in part a couple of thousand years ago in the 'Heautontimorumenos.' The processes adopted to enforce this teaching upon the mind of a Liberal leader are inherently improbable and imperfectly developed, and when at the conclusion the love interest between pupil and tutor fades into nothing, the audience, defrauded purposelessly, as it seems, of what it most prizes, is discontented. Mr. Ogilvie's termination, in which two lovers part in consequence of the man having a wife still living, though a hopeless lunatic, is dramatically as well as morally defensible. The closing scene is indeed tender and ingenious. It fails, however, to grip or please the audience, and in so doing wrecks the piece. The political scenes meanwhile are without interest or plausibility. In the character of a perpetual president of a vigilance association Mr. Ogilvie keeps up traditions of hostility between Puritanism and the stage which date back for centuries. The character of a swindling Irish major, the father of the heroine, is at once conventional and improbable. Mr. Kerr and Miss Ellis Jeffreys played well, but their efforts did not succeed in dissipating the gloom. No active opposition was encountered by the piece, but there was a manifest lack of interest more discouraging than hostility.

A difficult task awaits the man who attempts to extract a shapely or effective play out of the adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Things which are most stirring in narration are not seldom, as in this case, impossible of realization. The adaptation by the author and Mr. Gillette is simply conventional melodrama. Escapes from danger when managed at the cost of possibility and reason are apt to pall. Easy enough is it for Mr. Gillette to personate the detective, since he has only to speak the words put down for him, perform the actions arranged, and preserve an impassive demeanour, and the thing is done. The glamour, however, of the novel disappears. What is the good of presenting Moriarty as an English Vautrin setting at work agencies which are felt over two continents when every move is defeated before it is made? We see him seated like a spider in a cell, and are aware that access to him is made difficult by steel bars and vigilant attendants. Whatever he orders to be done is left undone, however, and when he himself ventures into the fight he is defeated, like the simpleton he is. No purpose is now served by making Sherlock Holmes indulge in cocaine, or indeed do anything but execute the feats devised for him. These are thrilling enough to contemplate, but there is no psychology in the play. Dr. Watson meanwhile, who in the book is a foil to the hero, is now too much of a nincompoop to answer that purpose. As "sensational" melodrama the piece may pass, but it is without claim to literature or art.

The Royalty reopened last Saturday with a revival of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,'

a piece with which Mr. Pinero began the short season of what are called "problem plays." It is a powerful work, relentless in teaching, and gloomy and unsympathetic in story. It is, however, the nearest approach to a study by Balzac which the London stage has of late years supplied. The resemblance between Paula Tanqueray's humiliated confession in the last act and that of Bellafront in the second part of Decker's 'Honest Whore' is striking. The lines spoken by Bellafront, praised by Lamb as he alone knew how to praise, and beginning

When in the street

A fair young modest damsel I did meet,

coincide in sentiment with those spoken in bitterness by Paula concerning the difference between her and Ellean, and prove that nature in Decker's time was the same as it is now. Mrs. Campbell's performance of Paula is in the full sense masterly. Mr. Titheradge is Aubrey Tanqueray; Mr. Arliss, Cayley Drummle; and Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, Capt. Ardale.

Dramatic Gossip.

It is possible that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal may during their tenancy of the St. James's introduce to a West-End public Mrs. Clifford's 'Likeness of the Night.'

THE 'Mercedes' of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the performance of which was promised some months ago, will be given by Mr. Yorke Stephens during the present month at Terry's Theatre in front of 'The Giddy Goat.'

We hear of the death of Mr. Osmond Tearle, an actor who has during many years played leading Shakespearean parts, principally in the country. Born at Plymouth in 1852, he appeared at the Adelphi, Liverpool, in 1869 as Guildenstern in 'Hamlet.' His debut in London was made at the Gaiety, March 27th, 1875, as George de Buissey in Mr. Campbell Clarke's 'Rose Michel.' Mr. Tearle had been suffering from laryngitis, but a fatal termination was not anticipated. His company was on tour at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MISS ELLALINE TERRISS has resumed at the Vaudeville her part of Joan Trevelyan in 'Sweet and Twenty.'

MR. F. R. BENSON has been acting during the week at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, and has been seen in 'Hamlet,' 'Henry V.,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'The School for Scandal,' and 'Richard III.'

THE part in 'The Talk of the Town' relinquished by Mr. Arthur Williams in order to discharge other engagements has been taken by Mr. E. W. Garden. The next novelty at the Strand will be 'The Chinese Honeymoon,' in which Miss Louie Freear, Miss Kate Cutler, and Mr. Lionel Rignold will appear.

MISS SIBYL CARLISLE took on the 5th inst. at the Imperial the part of Esther Davenant in 'A Man of his Word,' and displayed in it a refinement and distinction which are of much service. The acting of Mr. Herbert Waring and Mr. H. B. Irving in the later scenes of the play should secure its popularity.

THE tour of Mr. Forbes Robertson began on Monday at Sheffield, in which city he has been seen during the week in 'Hamlet,' 'Othello,' and one or two modern pieces.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. J. G.—W. P. W. P.—C. F. R.—O. T.—S. T. D.—R. P. K.—J. N. D.—W. H. S.—W. V. C.—received.

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